February 3, 1975

Mr. Joseph H. Riley, President
The Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade
Board of Trade Building
1129 20th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Riley:

I regret that a previous commitment prevents my attending the dinner on February 8, 1975.

Miss Easa has been informed of our regrets.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Mail Routing Slip

Date: 1/24/75

To: Councilmember Julius Hobson

Comments:

)

Sandy Brown:

Lorraine McCottry Pls regret for Julius

The Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade

Joseph H. Riley
President

the active force
behind community progress

Board of Trade Building
1129 20th street n.w.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202-659-6456

January 21, 1975

The Honorable Julius S. Hobson, Sr.
D. C. City Council
District Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Officers and Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade join me in extending to you a most cordial invitation to be our guest at the Board's 56th Mid-Winter Dinner.

This function is without parallel in tradition and prestige in the Washington Area. The Dinner will be held at the Shoreham Americana Hotel on Saturday, February 8, 1975.

There will be a pre-Dinner Reception in the Blue Room beginning at 6:00 p. m. followed by Dinner in the Regency Room at 7:00 p. m. This annual black tie event features sociability, an excellent dinner, fine entertainment, and no speeches.

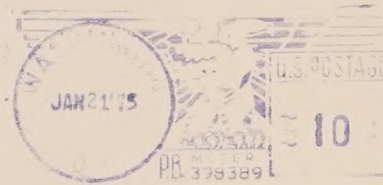
We hope that you will advise Miss Myrna Easa - 659-6471 - that you can be with us on the evening of February 8th.

We look forward to having you join us.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH H. RILEY

The Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade
Board of Trade Building
1129 20th street n.w.
Washington, D.C. 20036



The Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr.
D. C. City Council
District Building
Washington, D. C. 20004

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February 27, 1975

Honorable Thomas M. Rees
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Rees:

Because of your interest in the subject of police surveillance of political activities, I am enclosing the attached memorandum. I hope you will give us your support.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

February 28, 1975

Honorable Tom Railsback
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Railsback:

Because of your interest in the subject of police surveillance of political activities, I am enclosing the attached memorandum. I hope you will give us your support.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

February 21, 1975

Dear Mr. Rangel:

Honorable Charles B. Rangel
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 26, 1975

Mr. Calvin W. Rolark
President and Editor
The Washington Informer
715 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Rolark:

Thought you would be interested.

Julius W. Hobson

Enclosure

Regrets given to
Professor Kabenowitz
by telephone in N.Y.

Mail Routing Slip

Date: _____

To: Council member Julius Hobson

Comments: _____

Sandy Brown: _____

Lorraine McCottry: _____

401

Regretted by telephone in New York

THE AMERICAN
ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC
ASSOCIATION, INC.

1775 Broadway, New York, New York 10019 JUdson 6-5690

March 18, 1975

52nd ANNUAL MEETING
March 21-25, 1975
Washington, D.C.

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Marion F. Langer, Ph.D.

Honorable Councilman Julius Hobson
Washington, D.C. City Council
District Building
14th and E. Street, Room 13
Washington, D.C.

Dear Councilman Hobson:

We are looking forward to your participation in the Panel: Racism: America's Number One Public Health Problem and the Mental Health of Children, at our afternoon session to take place at 2:00 PM in the Continental Room of the Sheraton Park Hotel, on Sunday, March 23rd. You will be the first and only speaker at this session which will be focused on tactics and strategy for implementation, hopefully on overall aspects of the problem most affected by today's crisis. We are fortunate to have your participation particularly because of your knowledge of problems in the District of Columbia. And it is my view that our national capital should assume a leading role in eradicating racism.

The enclosed material is taken from the report of a multi-racial, multi-ethnic Committee. Panel members were members of this Committee and in the morning session will be presenting aspects of the Report's recommendations which are included in the material I am sending to you with this letter. Recommendations for implementation can be for the Association under whose auspices the Panel and Conference is to take place, or more general ones; hopefully for both. As additional information you may find helpful I am enclosing a review of a book: DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN: HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND SCHOOL FAILURE which provides the effect of racism presented from a scientific point of view that will be discussed in the morning session. The senior author who died prematurely in 1973 was stimulated to write the book because both authors "feared that attempts to remedy the school failure of disadvantaged children exclusively through educational intervention might well fail, and failing, revive the ancient claim that these children were genetically inferior. . . " As the reviewer, I found the book of tremendous help in understanding the effect on children of our racist policies and practices. I believe the book is still available and if you thought the D.C. city Council would be interested in a copy, I would be happy to send you a copy. Also, the report under discussion at our Panel appears in a book entitled: Social Change and the Mental Health of Children, along with other reports sponsored by The Joint Commission on

the Mental Health of Children, published by Harper and Row, N.Y. in 1973. I will call the publisher tomorrow to see if a copy is available as I think you would be interested in more detail than can be included in our Panel for your work in the City Council. In any case I would like you to have a copy along with a copy of the Birch and Gussow book, mentioned on the first page of this letter as a token of my appreciation for your willingness to participate.

I leave up to you how much time you feel you are able to spend at the Panel and it is a religious holiday. Even 15 minutes from someone like yourself speaking on the basis of knowledge of the racism practiced in our national capital will make an exciting and challenging contribution to our session. You should know that the members of the audience selected this Panel and had to register in advance. The Association sets a limit of 100 for such a Panel and I have every reason to believe that we reached that total. You will also be interested to know that the membership of the American Orthopsychiatric Association includes psychiatrists, educators, social workers, psychologists, nurses, anthropologists, lawyers, pediatricians, sociologists and qualified persons working in the mental health field who are not members of the above professional organizations. I believe the excerpt from the Report to be discussed in our Panel will give you a sense of the significance of the report. It is taken from the Book by Harper, referred to above:

> "We must accept that the United States is not a white nation. The idealized image of the melting pot has, fortunately, never been realized. ~~Our strength~~h. Our strength as a society rests in cultural pluralism. Biological evolution demonstrates the survival value inhering in a range of physical types within the species. So does a nation profit when the unique cultural skills, styles, genius of diverse peoples are valued as societal assets.
>
> "The country is now experiencing an acute crisis. The legitimate demands of the alienated and emerging groups of this country, if unmet, constitute a threat to our continued existence as a nation as well as our potential role in the international sphere. Social scientists now have the predictive ability to forecast that the Mexican-Americans in the Southwest, the impoverished Appalachian residents, the newly assertive Indians, and the isolated urban dwellers--all have the same capacity for a violent resolution of our social crisis . . ."In a shorter order, these groups may travel the same historical path of the Blacks. "The response to date by the mainstream culture has not been amelioration of grievances but punitive action. There have been few basic social or economic changes directed toward altering the value system of this society. There has been tragically little self-examination . . . (i..e on the part of white America . .) "

And the failure to act has corrupted the values of our nation, as I have examined the problems racism creates. At least, this is my view.

Sincerely yours, Celia S. Deschin

Celia S. Deschin, Ph.D. (as the initiator of the Panel with the help of Clara Rabinowitz, M.S.)

Encs.

THE MENTAL HEALTH OF MINORITY GROUP CHILDREN

Report of

the Committee on Minority Group Children,

Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children

April, 1968

No nation can maintain the distinction of being democratic if it does not make allowances for cultural diversity. Such differences cannot be "just tolerated." They must be respected and encouraged so long as they have value for any segment of the citizenry. Thus, in a real sense, this opportunity to pursue autonomous goals is a measure of "democratic." No person can make his fullest contribution to the total society with a feeling of compromise about "who he is" because he is a minority group member.

--Dan W. Dodson

PREFACE

The mental health problems of many minority group children are extremely severe; anything that can be said of the majority group's needs can be multiplied several times for those in minority status. In today's social climate, we must accept responsibility for the severity of this problem and we must make a sincere and concerted effort to prevent continued damage to the mental health of the minority group children of America.

Comprehensive health planning exists on policy level. However, law (PL 89-749) is not presently being implemented. Further, there is evidence of resistance to committees composed of lay and professional, multi-racial, multi-ethnic, and multi-discipline members. This reflects the racial and professional biases that have been most serious barriers to effective planning and delivering of services to minority communities. To assure equality of treatment to all children, such professional biases must be eliminated.

This Committee, in considering the mental health needs of minority group children, is cognizant of the variations in life styles among the various minority groups which affect the potential success of all public policy and clinical services. The implications of these various life styles are reflected in the body of this report. However, the Committee also recognizes certain general trends which can be applied to all minority groups and has styled its recommendations around these general themes.

The recommendations of this multi-racial, multi-ethnic Committee are primarily of a preventive nature and call for drastic changes in the social, cultural, political, economic, legal, educational, and medical institutions

of our society. We also recognize that family relationships are rapidly changing in America, particularly among minority groups. The historical ethnic and cultural differences in familial patterns are variables which have important implications for the planning and implementing of all programs dealing with minority groups.

In view of the fact that nearly all research data on minority problems has been gathered and interpreted by white social scientists, there may be serious limitations in its utility and in the applicability of such findings. This research implies that the problems lie with the minorities and it fails to recognize the crucial role of the majority in producing these problems. This Committee on minorities recognizes such assumptions as a barrier in the material reported in this paper. Furthermore, it must be emphasized that there is a pressing need to have minority members involve themselves in social science research, not because they are more likely to have greater access to truth but because they may provide new ways of evaluating our society. Corollary to this is the necessity of having both majority and minority scientists focus attention on behavior of the majority population rather than to continue the tradition of giving over excessive and near exclusive attention to the behavior of minority people. An immediate step toward the accomplishment of these objectives would be to include more minority social scientists at policy and decision making levels in the selection and administration of research.

The pages which follow set forth some recommendations of this Committee and the bases upon which these considerations have been formulated.

I. THE PROBLEM

Racism

Racism is the number one public health problem facing America today. The conscious and unconscious attitudes of superiority which permit and demand that a majority oppress a minority are a clear and present danger to the mental health of all children and their parents. Traditionally, the criteria for defining public health problems are: (1) a problem that threatens a large number of people; (2) a problem that costs a large sum of money; (3) a problem that is impossible to treat on an individual and private basis; and (4) a problem that could cause chronic sustained disability.

This Committee believes that the racist attitude of Americans which causes and perpetuates tension is patently a most compelling health hazard. Its destructive effectives severely cripple the growth and development of millions of our citizens, young and old alike. Yearly, it directly and indirectly causes more fatalities, disabilities and economic loss than any other single factor.

Over the last two decades, there has been a proliferation of scientific papers in the behavioral sciences attesting to damage to children, black and white, that can be directly traced to this endemic condition. Historically, minority groups of color have experienced the lash of racism. This is true whether we study the degradation of Indians, the subjugation of Mexican-Americans, the exploitation of the Puerto Ricans, the brutal relocation of the Japanese, the callous treatment of all Orientals, or the unresolved black question.

We must accept that the United States is not a white nation. The idealized image of the melting pot has, fortunately, never been realized. Our strength as a society rests in cultural pluralism. Biological evolution demonstrates the survival value inhering in a range of physical types within the species. So does a nation profit when the unique cultural skills, styles, and genius of diverse peoples are valued as societal assets.

The country is now experiencing an acute crisis. The legitimate demands of the alienated and emerging groups of this country, if unmet, constitute a threat to our continued existence as a nation, as well as our potential role in the international sphere. Social scientists now have the predictive ability to forecast the Mexican-Americans in the Southwest, the impoverished Appalachian residents, the newly assertive Indians, the isolated urban dwellers all have the same capacity for a violent resolution of our social crisis.

There are indications that the history of black people in the United States will be paralleled by other minority groups in America in the near future. Hope was generated by the 1954 and 1955 Supreme Court decisions.

During the late 1950's and early 1960's, hope sustained while the blacks petitioned for economic viability through nonviolent means. However, the failure to correct social and economic inequities and injustices following the 1964 Civil Rights Act and other socio-economic programs resulted in the mobilization of frustration and anger to the point of rebellion. Currently, the black population, filled with despair and ever aware of the failure of the actualization of bright promises, has become mindful of its need to unite in order to defend itself against the institution of repressive measures by the majority population. In a shorter order,

the Mexican-American, the Puerto Rican, and the American Indian, without social intervention, may travel the same historical path.

The response to date by the mainstream culture has not been amelioration of grievances but punitive action. There have been few basic social or economic changes directed toward altering the value system of this society. There has been tragically little self-examination. The pathology of denial and lack of awareness has reached massive proportions. This indifference has robbed all Americans of the psychic energy so necessary for healthy functioning.

One of the realities of present-day America is that increasingly large segments of the minority population will be obliged to live in segregated communities, at least over the next couple decades. In general, without massive intervention, this means that the majority of minority children between now and the end of the century will be growing up in mentally unhealthy atmospheres rampant with substandard housing, inferior education, and poor health care.

The country must outgrow its legacy of racism. There must be massive outpourings of resources, both financial and human, if the problems are to be resolved. A minority child must grow up seeing himself and his life as having positive value. The white child must be equipped to live as a member of a multi-racial world. This will allow them both to grow up less handicapped by the effects of guilt, fear, anger, and anxiety.

The mutual distrust so prevalent in this country is leading to the polarization of Americans. The growth and viability of our society are dependent on everyone achieving a full measure of growth and development.

This is true no less of the majority white than the minority group member. While the financial cost of eradicating racism in all walks of national life will obviously be immense, the result of making it possible for millions of wasted human beings to contribute to our national production and creativity, the development of millions of new consumers for our national product, the improvement of our commercial relations with problems of other nations, the cut in the present enormous costs of inadequate welfare programs would seem to make it a relatively sound investment. The society can truly find new strength and integrity by an acceptance of all diversity.

Manifestations of Racism
Affecting the Mental Health of Minority Group Children

Definition of mental health

Mental health is the result of all factors (social, psychological, and biological) that permit a person to be free of crippling emotional states such as overwhelming fear, anger, envy and racist projections. Such a person operates as a contributing member of his society and feels himself to be both effective and efficient. He is capable of strong and satisfying love and work relationships.

This operational definition of mental health is basic to the issues raised by the Committee. The aim of this report is to promote and sustain the mental health, as defined above, of the minority youth who will grow up during the next decade.

Prejudicial treatment of minority group youth by social institutions

The child growing up as a member of a minority group learns that his role in relationship to most social institutions differs from that of other

children. He learns that members of his racial or ethnic group are most apt to live in the least desirable section of town -- in the inner city, the ghetto, the barrio, the reservation, or the rural depressed areas. He discovers that hunger, poor health, and demoralizing housing are the lot of those who live in his neighborhood. The unemployment or underemployment of the adults around him does little to stimulate his interest in preparing for a career. Inadequate transportation and a paucity of recreational resources force him to find what entertainment he can in his home environment. In an over-crowded classroom, his teacher treats him in accordance with her stereotyped notions of his minority group. Not only his textbooks, but television and the movies suggest to him that the good life is mostly white middle or upper class. Legal recourse, medical help, even adequate shopping facilities are not available in his neighborhood. Policemen become a visible manifestation of the enemy -- the affluent world, the society that institutionalizes his degradation.

By the time he reaches adulthood, the minority group youth realizes that he is inescapably branded by white racists as inferior because of a racial or ethnic inheritance from which he cannot escape. With the opportunity channels of the greater society closed against him, he feels more secure competing for whatever status positions are available within his isolated environment. Demoralized by the self-concept he sees mirrored in the eyes of society and debilitated by an unhealthy environment, he is not likely to escape from a cage of poverty and bigotry unless the social conditions which bludgeoned him into that cage are changed.

Maladaptive life patterns

To survive discrimination and poverty, a life pattern which in

itself perpetuates disadvantagement may be accepted. Motivation is stifled by a society which apparently prefers to support the poor with welfare payments which keep them at a level of bare subsistence rather than to allow minority groups an equal opportunity within the economic structure. The marginal activities of the ghetto, the reservation, the barrio, or the depressed rural sections are the only social settings in which many opportunities exist for enhancing self-esteem. Large families are at once a burden and a supportive group. Education may correlate with economic advancement, but the school institution tends to push out those children who cannot conform to the goals established by the school. Such life circumstances may be accepted in a pattern of ennui, hopelessness, and despair. A healthier adaptation may be rebellion.

Inadequate mental health services

Although living in circumstances which continually threaten their mental health, for minority group youth and the disadvantaged mental health services may be virtually inaccessible. Clinics are often located at a distance from the poverty neighborhood. Service is preceded by a lengthy intake process and predicated on a long-term treatment which may be inappropriate to the life style of the client. Mental health personnel are poorly equipped to understand the client's environment and feelings and may find communication beyond a superficial level to be impossible.

The disadvantages are often reluctant to utilize what mental health services are available. Accustomed to the discomforts of ill health and unable to budget for medical care, the poor eschew preventive care and seek help only for emergencies. The poorly educated may not only ignore the first symptoms of mental illness but may hold unenlightened views of the nature of such illness.

Thus our social arrangements to cope with mental health are, like other institutions in this society, less available to minority group youth than to other youth.

II. SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

The level of the nation's overall health is related to a number of factors such as its economic progress, its level of education, its public health policy, and housing. The differentials in the health of our poor and non-poor reflect these factors. The poor are clearly more prone to certain diseases, especially those related to poor housing, poor nutrition, or the lack of immunization. They are more likely to suffer from accidents characteristic of hazardous occupations and of unsafe home environments. Also, they are more likely to suffer from mental disorders.

Causality operates not only through factors stemming from inadequate income including inability to buy better health care, but also through such factors as the failure of the poor to identify minor symptoms, their limited knowledge of hygiene, and their lesser use of free medical facilities. (Ornati, 1966:72-75).

These factors are operative at birth for the poor child. Infant mortality rates are disproportionately high for the poor, especially the non-white poor. A lack of prenatal care and premature births are both prevalent.

Many investigations have demonstrated an association between socio-economic status, the presence of complications of pregnancy, and the subsequent development of neuropsychiatric disorder in the child. Investigations of control populations, consisting of children not known to have neuropsychiatric disability, showed that the important complications of pregnancy increased as the socioeconomic status decreased, being five percent in the white upper economic fifth, ten percent in the lower economic fifth, and fifteen percent in the non-white group (Knoblock and Pasamanick, 1960).

A number of studies find that mental retardation is associated with prematurity, complications of pregnancy, and low socioeconomic status. Only about a quarter of the mentally retarded are now believed to have suffered brain damage or an organic defect. The other three-quarters of the retarded show no obvious brain damage. They have milder forms of retardation and few physical handicaps. Usually they too come from the poorer strata of our society, typically census tracts where the medial level of education is eight years and the median income is $3,000 per year, or less. As much as 15 percent of this group lives in deprived rural areas and in urban ghettos. Many are Negroes (PCMR Message, 1968).

Clark pointed out that of all areas in New York City, Harlem has the highest rate of admission to state mental hospitals. He compared the crude rate of 38.5 per 10,000 population in Harlem to a ratio of 13 per 10,000 for the rest of the city. However, he pointed out that a decline in the ghetto's rate of treated illness in comparison with the white community would be evident if statistics for patients under home or office therapy or in private hospitals were available (Clark, 1967:62).

*General RECOMMENDATIONS

Racism

The Committee identified racism as the number one public health problem. We believe that programs to eradicate racism should be initiated immediately because vast numbers of Americans appear ready to accept, either from egalitarian or humanistic motives or from simple self-interest, that the dangerous and destructive mechanisms of racism must be abandoned. However, racism will yield only to the strongest, clearest, and most diverse campaigns of information and education. Therefore, this Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That the President of the United States ask all levels of government to mobilize their resources to combat racism; that he address a joint session of Congress with the goal of educating them to the racial problem and inspiring their support of programs aimed at alleviating ghetto conditions.

2. Specific efforts must be made to preserve and sustain many of the features of minority populations. These strengths are needed to assure the advantages of cultural diversity and healthy psychological development.

3. That the existing power structures on national, state, and community levels be committed to effect real change in the attitudes and behavior of people in their sphere of influence through a program launched and led by the President and backed by a committee of Governors.

4. That the President ascertain that each Cabinet department and independent Federal agency is making every effort to eradicate racism.

5. That the President call for government action related to the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders; that members and staff of the Commission who are acquainted with the methodology and findings meet regionally with various public and private groups to acquaint them with the scope of the report and its recommendations.

Note:
* The Report includes many specific recommendations re education, health, law enforcement etc. but it would be too much to cover and you are expert in education on the basis of your experience prior to your election to the Council. C.S.D.

6. That the leadership for planning and implementing the campaign against racism come from the top of all sectors of American society including government, business, education, religion, medicine, the communication industry, and the arts; that a multi-racial committee of nationally important leaders representing these sectors be immediately appointed to establish goals and policy.

7. The Committee recommends the creation of a National Foundation for the Social Sciences for the promoting and strengthening of these sciences as proposed in S. 836-90th Congress. It is further recommended that this Foundation support not only basic research in the social sciences but that it also promote social science research, development, and pilot studies aimed at developing ways of coping with and of solving the major social problems of our society.

8. The Committee recommends that the Federal government not only develop adequate programs in the health, education and welfare area but that it exercise surveillance of the effectiveness of these programs through the creating of a Council of Social Advisors to the President as proposed in S. 843-90th Congress.

9. That a new organization be established with adequate private and public support, to be called "The National Council Against Racism." The Council would have both scientific and change-promoting functions. It would serve as:
   a. a clearinghouse for valid and applicable data on effective racism-reducing programs and community organization efforts;
   b. a clearinghouse for valid data on the psychosocial strengths and disabilities of various racial and ethnic groups in the United States (including "majority" groups) as well as data on programs that capitalize on these strengths and lessen the disabilities;
   c. a research-promoting and idea-producing center;
   d. an agency that directly sponsors a variety of appropriate pilot projects and action programs;
   e. an organization energetically advocating the adoption of appropriate racism-reducing programs on Federal, State, local and private levels as well as providing consultation on the selection and implementation of such programs.

10. That the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth be devoted to examination of the problems of racism as they affect young children thus mobilizing hundreds of national organizations associated with the Conference.

11. Mental health professionals be vocal in declaring that: The issue of universal human dignity is deeply interwoven in our international and domestic crisis. Furthermore, there are psychological contradictions inherent in the concept of a two-fronted war; that is, a War on Poverty and an International War, presently typified in Vietnam. The bulk of our various national resources should be directed toward resolving the problem of racism and poverty.

12. That non-prejudicial attitudes, understanding, and the desire to make change be a prerequisite for public and private office and responsibility.

13. That the traditional networks of communications be drafted to provide exhaustive dissemination of whatever kinds of materials are required to eradicate the misinformation, the conscious and unconscious hostility, and the false fears that are corrupting the minds and hearts of so many Americans.

14. That every effort be exerted to eliminate prejudice from communication media, including comic books, television, films, and textbooks.

15. That school boards include representation of minority groups within the community.

16. That the study of minority groups be a required part of the training of all teachers and school administrators.

17. That the study of the heritage and contributions of all ethnic groups in America be included in the early education of all children.

18. That the concept of the mental health team be broadened to include many other skills necessary to combat racism; and this will require the development of such talent within the minority communities.

19. That each community assume responsibility for positive action in establishing and maintaining a society free from racism.

20. That housing integration efforts be directed at both cities and suburb.

21. That innovative ways of implementing psychological change be explored by providing new methods of communication and interaction through which members of majority and minority groups affect a two-way exchange of tolerance, understanding, and respect, and that new television channels and radio stations be licensed with the prior stipulation that they discharge their responsibilities in this sphere.

22. That the recommendations regarding press coverage of riots in the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders be applied to non-violent events as well; that both sides of all controversies, confrontations, and other newsworthy material in race relations be carefully reported.

23. That prejudice in the individual be recognized as a psychological disability, damaging to the self and others and also limiting and reducing the quality and extent of the individual's interaction with his fellow men.

24. That a nationwide campaign against racism be launched featuring such slogans as "Racism is the number one public health problem" and seeking to instill such understandings as the following:

    a. America can no longer afford the material costs that stem directly from racism--the continuing physical decay of the inner cities; the rising bills for inadequate welfare payments; the property damage caused by riots and the subsequent programs of arson and looting; the loss of national income and taxes that could be produced by members of minorities if they had employment opportunities and equal access to capital; and the medical and mental hygiene cost to all public health services for repairing the human damage caused by ghetto life in the cities, on the reservations, or in the abandoned rural communities where automation has replaced human labor.

    b. America can no longer afford the spiritual and psychological costs attendant to the atmosphere of violence and counterviolence, rebellion and retaliation. We can no longer afford the feelings of guilt, fear, anxiety, and the other crippling emotions that effect both sides in a national atmosphere of hostility and aggression evoked by racial tension.

    c. America cannot afford the public image either at home or abroad of being a nation guilty of unfairness, intolerance, and disdain for human needs, contempt for human aspiration, and even blatant physical cruelty as shown on our television sets every summer and in the magazines and newspapers throughout the world. The sense of shame felt by Americans, particularly young Americans, as a result of being identified with

such national and local action has become intolerable and is about to effect our national identity, our attitudes toward our laws and our leaders, and the very vigor of our national purpose and our will to maintain our national security.

d. America will be enriched as its people better appreciate the strengths and contributions of minority groups.

25. That long range programs of research, experimentation, and evaluation be conducted to determine the most effective communication practices for eradicating racism; however, the urgency of the danger to the children of America inherent in racism requires that we launch a campaign against racism now rather than waiting for the results of such studies.

26. In a very real sense the mental health of minority children depends on the education and research findings of mental health specialists, educators, and administrators of welfare programs. Thus there is no more important institution in our society, relative to the mental health of minority children, than the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Though the practices of this department on the whole have been undeniably and immeasurably positive, the Department must be evaluated critically in relationship to the mental health of the minority child.

For instance, despite the hundreds of qualified black physicians, sociologists, psychologists, social workers, and nurses, this Committee knows through the experience of its members only four blacks who have served the National Institute of Mental Health in a capacity of consultant, site visitor, study section member, or advisory councillor. We know of even less participation by qualified American Indians or Spanish-speaking Americans. Putatively, there are less than five intramural black professional staff at NIMH. Insofar as "credentials" are held by dozens of blacks who are professors in "white" institutions of higher learning, all of them would qualify for any of these services.

The lack of participation by minority members at critical levels in the use of the public funds which most influence the research, education, and service of the mental health aspects of our society not only reflects racism but prevents the intellectual input from the minority community. Such circumstances if connected might help preclude serious social disruption in our country.

27. Agencies such as NIMH, OEO, Children's Bureau, B.I.A., Office of Education, Labor Department, must discharge their responsibilities in planning and funding of services for children and youth of minority groups with a sense of urgency and daring. The vigorous recruitment for participation of professionals and non-professionals from the minorities must go beyond mere employment and consultation and must aim at the high level planning as well as direct delivery service systems which are compatible with the cultural values and life styles of the recipient. Programs for mental health, community action, manpower, and youth development unencumbered by myths about low-income and minority populations (e.g., cultural deprivation, time orientation, disorganized families) will assure that the minority communities will be strengthened in their capacity to solve their own social problems.

    Such programs will fail if they are encumbered by administrative timidity, a priori prescriptions, and fear of "high-risk" program ventures.

28. That the emphases on changing the attitudes and behavior of minority persons be broadened to that of changing the attitude and behavior of the white majority in the area of racism. New approaches to bring this about on a "wholesale" basis would need to be developed and the human and financial resources required be provided.

Coordinated Community Action to Improve the Mental Health of Minority Group Children

Mental health services are not sufficient to resolve the emotional problems of children who live in inadequate housing, are failing in school, are physically ill, come from broken homes, and are constantly exposed to the harst realities of discriminatory practices and poverty environments. Unless the overwhelming problems confronting minority group children can be ameliorated, efforts to improve and increase mental health services will be wasted. Americans have not assumed responsibility for the gross inequities that a large number of minority group children and their families face.

William Raspberry

A Call for an Elitist High School

I first raised it as a question: Should Washington have a public high school set aside for students with unusual academic ability and drive.

Events, further thought, and reactions from readers (some published in this space) have changed the question to an assertion: There should be such a school.

That is particularly true in light of the fact that there already is a specialty school for music and the arts (Georgetown's Western High School), and another in the works for science and math (Anacostia's Ballou).

These other specialty schools are important because they take some of the classist onus off the notion of an academic high school. Without the others, there would be charges that the academic high school was a special preserve for the sons and daughters of the black middle-class, or an attempt to lure the white middle class back into the city, or a decision to write off all except the cream of the intellectual crop.

I suppose it was partly a feeling that there is some truth in these charges that had made me hesitant to call outright for an elitist high school.

Then it occurred to me that maybe there's nothing wrong with encouraging middle-class people, black and white, to stay with, or come back to, the public schools. And while it is, of course, wrong to write off any segment of the population, including the intellectual have-nots, would the introduction of a really first-rate scholastic program for really first-rate intellects write them off any more than they are written off right now?

"What I propose is not that we do less for students of ordinary ability but that we do more for those who have extraordinary ability and drive—or at least permit them to do more for themselves."

And besides, who said that the middle-class has all the brains?

What I propose is not that we do less for students of ordinary ability but that we do more for those who have extraordinary ability and drive—or at the very least that we permit them to do more for themselves by providing them with a setting that does not penalize academic exertion.

The middle-class, white and black, already provide their bright children with such an atmosphere: the best private school they can afford. The gnawing problem is for parents of ordinary means with children of extraordinary ability. For them, an academic high school would be a godsend.

What would be the course of study at such a high school? Probably a high school version of a good liberal arts course—which is to say, a solid foundation upon which a variety of careers could be built.

And while most of the basic course offerings should be mandatory, there should also be available advanced college-level courses in everything from physics and trigonometry to government and the classics, with ample opportunity and encouragement for outside study.

What I am talking about, in other words, is an academically rigorous high school, unabashedly demanding more of those students who have more to give. What I am talking about is a resurrection of the old Dunbar concept—quite possible at Dunbar. (And if the school kept on winning basketball games, well that would be fine, too.)

Incidentally, it is useful to talk to people who graduated from, say, Armstrong "when Dunbar was Dunbar" in order to avoid a recurring trap. Somehow, people keep supposing that to maximize the potential of the gifted is to abandon the rest. Graduates of old Armstrong will tell you they weren't abandoned at all, that in fact they received quite good educations.

What concerns me is not the threat that a return to excellence would lead to the abandonment of students of ordinary abilities, but the reverse. We have paid so much attention to the "disadvantaged" (though with precious little to show for it) that we've come close to abandoning the gifted.

Well, I am convinced that with a strong show of leadership from downtown and broad-based public support, we can reclaim the brains we've been chasing off to the private schools and out of the city.

And while I'm dreaming, maybe it isn't too much to hope that we can come to grips with another reality: that there are a lot of students who won't be going to college but will have to go to work right after graduating from high school.

These may be the most abused students in the entire public school system. Most of the high school curricula are based on the assumption that the students are all college-bound, and it is rare that high schools make the effort to teach courses that can lead immediately to decent jobs.

Once you get past the typing courses, there's hardly anything at all—maybe a fairly good bricklaying course here and there, but little else.

Most of the vocational education courses are based on outdated job outlooks and taught on obsolete equipment.

What I would like to see is an auto mechanics course set up by, say, General Motors that could lead to jobs with auto dealerships; building trades courses in cooperation with the labor unions that could lead to automatic apprenticing after graduation; computer courses designed by the manufacturers of computer hardware that could lead to jobs as programmers and repairmen . . .

But maybe I should stick to one dream at a time.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
D.C. SPANISH COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
1329 E STREET, N.W., ROOM 1007
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

No

Dr. Luis H. Vidana
Chairman
Mr. Hector Rodriguez
Vice-Chairman
Rev. Antonio Welty
Rev. Puro de Jesus Jarbe
Mrs. Eliana Roman
Rev. Leonardo Gerometa
Miss Barbara Izaquirre
Rev. Geraldo F. DaSilva
Miss Carmen L. Felices
Mrs. Casilda Luna
Mr. Miguel Vera
Mr. Alfredo Ortiz
Mrs. Raquel Frankel
Mr. Frank Fuentes
Rev. Rutilio Rego

CARLOS M. ROSARIO
Executive Secretary
(202) 638-1063

April 14, 1975

Honorable Julius Hobson
D.C. City Council
District Building
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

The Spanish-Speaking Coordinating Council of the Metropolitan Area in conjunction with the D.C. Spanish Affairs Office and the Minority Contractors Resource Center, Inc., request your attendance at its first seminar/workshop on Metro opportunities for the Spanish-Speaking to be held on May 3, 1975 from 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. at the Latin Chapel, 2200 California Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Our conference participants come from all wards in the city and would welcome your participation as their elected representative.

The purpose of this seminar is to address the various problems of the Spanish-surnamed community of the Washington, S.M.S.A.

We recognize the problems faced by minorities in our pursuit of a meaningful level of participation in the economic system and we are hopeful that you will assist us in these endeavors by attending the conference and sharing your ideas with us.

Sincerely,

Carlos M. Rosario
Conference Chairman

RECEIVED
APR 15 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

R.S.V.P. 638-1063

April 16, 1975

Mr. Thomas P. Rooney
First Vice President
Brookland Neighborhood Civil Association
3425 14th Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20017

Dear Mr. Rooney:

Thank you for the information indicating the Brookland Neighborhood Civic Association's supporting the preservation of the Brook Mansion at 10th and Monroe Streets, N.E. and the recommendation that it be put to community use.

I shall keep your views in mind should the committee concerned with Landmarks present the Mansion for a vote.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember

J. Hopson Jr.

Enclosed:

1) UNECC Testimony before NCPC Joint Committee on Landmarks on Brook Mansion 3/7/75

2) Protest letter on above 3/10/75

3) UNECC Testimony before WMATA on Greenbelt Metro Line 3/11/75

Councilman Hobson

BROOKLAND NEIGHBORHOOD CIVIC ASSOCIATION, INC.

President, ~~MAURICE A. DAVIS~~
2811 – 12th Street, N.E. – 832-8565

Corresponding Secretary, MRS. ANEITA ROBERTS
1433 Irving Street, N.E. – 529-1194

Thank you for your views

OFFICERS

~~*1st Vice President* '75~~
ROBERT EWELL

~~*2nd Vice President* 75~~ *1st*
THOMAS ROONEY

Recording Secretary
JEANNETTE WOODS

Asst. Secretary
MRS. BARBARA ROBINSON

Treasurer
WENDELL T. DE BOSE

Chaplain
REV. SAMUEL KENDRICK

DELEGATES TO D. C. FEDERATION

MR. WENDELL T. DE BOSE

MR. MAURICE A. DAVIS

MR. ROBERT EWELL

MR. SANJUAN W. BARNES

MR. GENE GILSTRAP

PRESENTED AS TESTIMONY TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON LANDMARKS, MARCH 7, 1975

The Executive Committee of the Brookland Neighborhood Civic Association at its regular meeting on March 4th 1975 voted unanimously to voice to this Committee its support for the preservation of the Brook Mansion at 10th and Monroe Streets, N.E. and recommended that it be put to community use.

Thomas P. Rooney

Thomas P. Rooney
1st Vice President
Brookland Neighborhood Civic Assoc.
3425 14th Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20017
Tel. no. 526-4592

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

ment Team on plans for the development around the Brookland Station. The TDT was made up of representatives from different District governmental agencies whose task it was to work with citizen groups to plan for development spurred by Metro stations. The outline plan produced by this effort included the Brook Mansion as a community facility.

RECEIVED

Upper Northeast Coordinating Council | Washington, D.C.

March 10, 1975

Augustinian College
Brentwood Village Tenants Association
Brookland Civic Association
Brookland Friendly Senior Neighbors
Brookland Folkdance Group
Brookland Neighbors
Bunker Hill School PTA
Catholic University of America
Christian Communities of Quincy St.
Ft. Totten Civic Association
Gateway Civic Association
Hospital for Sick Children
Lamond-Riggs Citizens Association
Lucy Slowe School PTA
Michigan Park Christian Church
Michigan Park Citizens Association
Montana Terrace Tenants Association
North Michigan Park Civic Association
Progressive Neighbors
Providence Hospital
Queens Chapel Civic Association
St. Anthony's Home and School Association
St. Anthony's Parish
St. Paul's College
Trinity College
Upper Northeast Business & Professional Association
Upper Northeast Group Ministry
Ward Five Organization of the Democratic Party

Mr. Henry H. Brylawski, Chairman
Joint Committee on Landmarks
National Capital Planning Commission
1325 6th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20576

Dear Mr. Brylawski:

I wish to register the strongest protest possible over the inept manner in which citizens who wish to testify before the Joint Committee on Landmarks are dealt with. Last Friday I had prepared testimony to deliver to the Committee on the Brook Mansion which, I had been informed by the staff earlier, was thirteenth and last item on the agenda. I made five phone calls Friday in repeated attempts to find out when and if the Brook Mansion was to come before the Commission. I in turn was to call the Catholic University Archivist, a representative from Trinity College, a representative from the Bicentenial assembly, and two persons from the neighborhood who also wished to testify on this matter. On my fourth call at 4:50 P.M. to the secretary at the number supplied to me by Mr. Rickles in the morning, I was informed that the Commission was up to item 5 on the agenda and that at that point it was not known whether the agenda would be completed that day. When I asked, I was told that when the offices closed at five o'clock no one would be there to answer the phone. Realizing my plight, the secretary agreed to have Mr. Rickles call me when and if the Brook Mansion item was about to come up. I also explained that I was representing a large council of some 38 organizations and institutions.

At about seven o'clock in the evening when I had received no work, I tried calling again inspite of the fact that no one was to be in the office; and by chance apparently, Mr. Shearer was there to answer the phone. I was informed that the hearing was closed and that I could submit written testimony for the record before next Friday. I am afraid that I let Mr. Shearer know of my reaction to this bit of news.

It took the Commission from 9:30 A.M. until 4:50 P.M. to get to item 5 and from 4:50 to before 7:00 P.M. to complete an agenda of 13 items. Since, apparently, citizens might have a hard time gauging the speed of an agenda, and since no one can reasonably expect citizens with jobs of their own to sit from 9:30 to heaven knows when without even the assurance of being heard that day, it seems reasonable to assume that some procedure be established so that those who desire to testify and to hear the staff and others testify on the same matter, may do so.

Brookland Station. The TDT was made up of representatives from different District governmental agencies whose task it was to work with citizen groups to plan for development spurred by Metro stations. The outline plan produced by this effort included the Brook Mansion as a community facility.

Mr. Shearer said on the phone that the secretary had no right to say that Mr. Rickles would inform me of when the Brook Mansion was about to be considered. While technically this may be true, she at least understood my plight and tried to do something reasonable about it. It is your unpardonable lack of procedure which is at fault here. Why should citizens wishing to testify on matters that concern them deeply be cut off from contact with the hearing at 5:00 P.M., especially when there is more than a reasonable doubt that the item may not be heard that evening? Surely there are some simple administrative decisions that can prevent such a fiasco in the future. I suggest that they be undertaken immediately.

There are also some materials that we have only one copy of and which now cannot be seen by the Commission. I would also like to have a copy of the minutes of the hearing dealing with the Brook Mansion for our information.

Sincerely,

Thomas P. Rooney

Thomas P. Rooney
Chairman, Planning Committee
Upper Northeast Coordinating Council
3425 14th Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20017
Tel. no. 526-4592

Brookland Station. The TDT was made up of representatives from different District governmental agencies whose task it was to work with citizen groups to plan for development spurred by Metro stations. The outline plan produced by this effort included the Brook Mansion as a community facility.

Upper Northeast Coordinating Council | Washington, D.C.

Augustinian College
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Michigan Park Christian Church
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North Michigan Park Civic Association
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Providence Hospital
Queens Chapel Civic Association
St. Anthony's Home and School Association
St. Anthony's Parish
St. Paul's College
Trinity College
Upper Northeast Business & Professional Association
Upper Northeast Group Ministry
Ward Five Organization D.C. Democratic Party

Testimony presented before the Joint Committee on Landmarks of the National Capital by the Upper Northeast Coordinating Council on the inclusion of The Brook Mansion on the Inventory of Historic Sites and the National Register of Historic Places, on March 7, 1975.

My name is Thomas Rooney. I am chairman of the Planning Committee for the Upper Northeast Coordinating Council and first vice president of Brookland Civic Association. The UNECC is as its name suggests, a council of some 35 civic organizations and institutions in the area of the city loosely designated as upper northeast. Enclosed is a copy of our letterhead which lists the member organizations.

I am here to continue the Coordinating Council's long standing efforts to preserve and put to community use one of our few remaining northeast Washington historic sites, the Brook Mansion. The history of the UNECC's involvement in this matter may be traced in the list of documents which follows:

Documentation of UNECC efforts with regard to the Brook Mansion.

1) May 21, 1967; "Killing a Community," by Wolf Von Echardt, a feature article in the Potomac section of the Washington Post, pp. 38-47.
The Brookland Area Coordinating Council mentioned in the article had been formed the previous year and expanded and became the Upper Northeast Coordinating Council in 1971.
2) Later in 1967, the BACC submitted a plan for the area around the Brookland Metro station to the National Capital Planning Commission for its consideration in formulating the NCPC's "1985 Plan". This BACC plan indicated the preservation of the Brook Mansion for community purposes.
3) March 2, 1971--WMATA Hearings on the Glenmont Metro route. BACC testimony presented at this hearing which concerned the Brook Mansion is on page 8 of that testimony as follows:

> "Return the Brooks Mansion property to the community. You won't need it for a parking lot (having heard our position on park and ride in D.C.) The Brookland Coordinating Council's Plan for this area, which includes the kind of metro stop we need and want, has been on record with the NCPC since 1967. It still stands as a guide to insure that any and all development must be within the context of this northeast area as a stable, integrated residential community."

4) September 28, 1971--a letter addressed to City Councilman Rev. Jerry A. Moore, which contained a resolution passed by the UNECC on September 20 concerning the preservation of the Brook Mansion (copy attached).
5) During 1972, the UNECC worked with the Transit Development Team on plans for the development around the Brookland Station. The TDT was made up of representatives from different District governmental agencies whose task it was to work with citizen groups to plan for development spurred by Metro stations. The outline plan produced by this effort included the Brook Mansion as a community facility.

6) July 23, 1973--WMATA hearing on the design of the Brookland Metro Station. The summary of UNECC testimony at this hearing included references to the Brook Mansion on page 4.

> "4. Brook Mansion
> We note that Brookland Station is a very appropriate name change from Michigan Avenue Station.
> As in our March 1971 testimony and as in letter of 9/28/71 to Rev. Moore of D.C. City Council, we ask that Brook Mansion be preserved and used for community-related needs."

7) November 7, 1973--UNECC sent a letter to Councilman Moore concerning street and alley closings at the Brookland Station. UNECC requested that the District of Columbia grant only an easement to WMATA on these closings and that ownership remain in the D.C. government. Such land could be used in trade for properties such as the Brook Mansion.
8) December 18, 1973--a letter from UNECC to City Councilman Jerry Moore concerning UNECC's reply to the WMATA staff report on the Brookland Station hearings. The first three pages of that reply are attached and concern the Brook Mansion.
9) January 15, 1974--an article appearing in the Washington Post referring to City Council actions in approving the WMATA design for the Brookland Station which included retaining the Brook Mansion for community use. (copy attached)
10) December 16, 1974--a letter from the UNECC to Councilman Jerry Moore calling attention to the UNECC resolution of three years earlier, September, 1971, dealing with the preservation of the Brook Mansion and the lack of proper efforts to do so at the present time. This letter also refers to Bicentenial involvement in this matter and to the trade-off of properties to secure the Brook Mansion for D.C. (copy attached)

This listing of Coordinating Council involvement in this matter does not include numerous phone calls and conversations with D.C. councilmen, WMATA, the Office of Planning and Management, and the Police Department to have the Brook Mansion preserved, maintained, and put to public use.

One point that can not be overlooked in this is that the Brook Mansion will be a focal point for the community when the Brookland Metro Station opens virtually in its front yard in a year or two. The Mansion as a focal point will have an important impact on the area as a very visible reminder of our past. As indicated in the Von Echardt artcle of 1967, community uniqueness and identy is hard to develop and extremely difficult to maintain, especially in the face of the major changes and development engendered by the arrival of the Metro system. The Mansion will help set the tone for development around the station. It is in easy reach of Catholic University, a half dozen schools and a recreation area and can provide a place for community services which are now seriously lacking.

The Upper Northeast Coordinating Council considers that the inclusion of the Brook Mansion on the D.C. Register of Historic Landmarks is a very important step in the right direction for the preservation, not only of a historic building, but of our community and its values as well. And given the wealth of materials preserved in the Department of Archives, Catholic University, the Mansion may well rate being included in the National Register of Historic Places.

April 16, 1975

Professor Philip J. Rutledge
Chairman, Department of Public Administration
Howard University
Washington, D.C. 20059

Dear Phil:

Because the Council has been giving full attention to review of the District of Columbia budget for FY 1976, my schedule did not permit my attending the Spring Seminar for National Urban Fellows and Minorities in Management.

Thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember

Mail Routing Slip

Date: _____

To: Councilmember Julius Hobson

Comments: _____

I will not go to this Julius

Sandy Brown: _____

Lorraine McCottry _____

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20059

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

2345 SHERMAN AVENUE, N.W.

April 3, 1975

The Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Councilman
District Building
14th & E Streets, N. W.
5th Floor
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Julius:

The Spring Seminar for National Urban Fellows and Minorities in Management is scheduled for April 9 - 11, 1975 at the International Inn, 14th & Thomas Circle.

The Seminar begins a year of study and work for the Fellows and students and is an excellent opportunity for them to meet public administrators and government officials. Your schedule permitting, it would be our pleasure to have you attend all or any part of the Seminar. In particular, we would enjoy having you at the cocktail reception/dinner on Wednesday, April 9th at 5:45 - 8:00 p.m. and the luncheon, Thursday, April 10th at 12:00 - 1:30 p.m. Because we need to notify the hotel of the number attending these two affairs, a response by Monday, April 7th would be appreciated. However, you are free to drop in on any of the workshops.

If you have any questions, they can best be answered by myself or Nancy Petersen. Our phone number is (202) 293-7310. I look forward to seeing you at the Seminar.

Sincerely,

Phil

Philip J. Rutledge
Professor and Chairman
Department of Public Administration

RECEIVED
APR 3 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

SPRING SEMINAR

NATIONAL URBAN FELLOWS AND MINORITIES IN MANAGEMENT

April 9 - 11, 1975

International Inn (formerly Ramada Inn)
14th & Thomas Circle
Washington, D. C.

Sponsored by the Institute of Management, School of Business and Public Administration, Howard University*

PROGRAM

Wednesday, April 9

5:45 - 8:00 p.m. (Esplanade Room)	Cocktail Reception/Dinner Presiding: Philip J. Rutledge, Professor and Chairman, Department of Public Administration, School of Business and Public Administration, Howard University Opening Remarks: Milton Wilson, D.B.A. Dean, School of Business and Public Administration, Howard University Remarks: Frank Logue, President National Urban Fellows Speaker: Bradus Butler, Ph.D., Director Office of Leadership in Higher Education American Council on Education -- "Developing Leadership for Tomorrow's America"
8:15 - 9:30 p.m.	National Urban Fellows/Mentors Conferences (Sharing of Experiences)

*With the assistance of the U. S. General Accounting Office and the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council, Committee on Evaluation of Employment and Training Programs

Thursday, April 10

9:00 - 10:45 a.m.	Workshop - "How Should the Urban Administrator View the Federal Budget?"
	Chairperson - Dr. Raphael Thelwell, Association Professor, School of Business and Public Administration, Howard University
	Philip Dearborn, Executive Director D. C. Municipal Research Bureau
	John Petersen, Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association
	Stephen Varholy, Assistant Director General Government Division, U. S. General Accounting Office
10:50 - 11:50 a.m.	National Urban Fellows Business Meeting
12:00 - 1:30 p.m. (Normandy Room)	Luncheon
	Presiding: Rose M. Robinson, Assistant Professor, School of Business and Public Administration, Howard University
	Kenneth Dobson, Project Director Municipal Approaches to Economic Development and Entrepreneurship, U. S. Conference of Mayors

1:45 - 3:15 p.m.
(Savoy Room)

Workshop - "The 'Revenue Sharing Approach': Its Implications for Local Governments"

Chairperson - William Mirengoff,
Study Director, Committee on Evaluation
of Employment and Training Programs,
National Academy of Sciences

James Walsh, Supervisory Auditor,
Manpower & Welfare Division,
U. S. General Accounting Office

Milan Hudaq, Supervisory Auditor,
Manpower & Welfare Division,
U. S. General Accounting Office

William Hewitt, Associate Manpower
Administrator, Office of Policy Evaluation
and Research, Manpower Administration,
Department of Labor

3:30 - 5:00 p.m.

Workshop - "The Impact of the Energy Crisis on Local Governments"

Chairperson - The Honorable Henry L. Marsh
Vice Mayor, Richmond, Virginia

William Gullett, Intergovernmental
Coordinator, Federal Energy Administration

J. Dexter Peach, Associate Director
Office of Special Projects
U. S. General Accounting Office

Ken Bossong, Associate, Center for
Science in the Public Interest

Friday, April 11

9:00 a. m. - 12:00 Noon
(Esplanade Room)

General Session

Chairperson: Richard Monteilh, Director
Minority Executive Placement
International City Management Association

"Uses of Management Control Systems in Urban Administration"

Speaker: Don Clasen, Ph. D., Associate Professor, Department of Public Administration, School of Business and Public Administration, Howard University

"Critical Issues in Municipal Labor-Management Relations"

Speaker: Sam Zagoria, Director
Labor-Management Relations Service
National League of Cities and U. S. Conference of Mayors and National Association of Counties

ADJOURN

FIRE FIGHTERS ASSOCIATION

LOCAL No. 36
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
of FIRE FIGHTERS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
2120 BLADENSBURG ROAD, N.E.
SUITE 210
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20018
CODE 202 635-8500

DAVID A. RYAN
President
STEPHEN H. SOUDER
1st Vice President
KENNETH M. COX
2nd Vice President
MICHAEL C. TIPPETT
Treasurer
PHILIP J. TORRE
Sergeant-at-Arms
ALBERT O. RAEDER
Executive Assistant
CLAYTON R. HAWKINS
Secretary

April 23, 1975

Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
District Building
14th & E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

The International Association of Fire Chiefs has designated the second Saturday in May as "Fire Service Recognition Day." Mayor Washington will issue a proclamation designating May 10, 1975 as "District of Columbia Fire Service Recognition Day." Fire Chief Burton Johnson will designate a deserving youngster as "Honorary Fire Chief" for the day. In connection with this proclamation the District of Columbia Fire Department has planned a program whereby each of the city's fire stations will be open to the citizens of the community from 12:00 noon to 6:00 P.M. During this period there will be guided tours of the stations, appropriate demonstrations of equipment, fire safety literature handouts, and hopefully some sort of souvenir for the children in attendance.

To kick-off this gala event, Mayor Washington, the City Council, their guests, and members of the press are invited to a luncheon being provided by the D.C. Fire Fighters Association, Local 36, at the quarters of E-6, T-4, and RS#1, 1300 New Jersey Avenue, N.W. A short film "Prevent, Protect and Preserve" which was prepared by the IAFF and depicts the many activities of the District of Columbia Fire Department will be shown.

For those who wish to stay, following the luncheon the station will be the scene of some special demonstrations. It is hoped that everyone involved will have an enjoyable and educational day.

Sincerely,

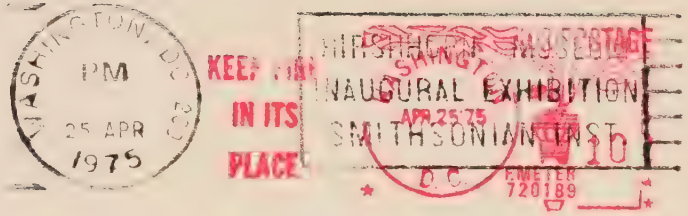
David A. Ryan

David A. Ryan
President

RECEIVED
APR 28 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

DAR:dav
opeiu #2

FIRE FIGHTERS ASSOCIATION
District of Columbia
Local No. 36, I.A.F.F.
2120 BLADENSBURG ROAD, N.E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20018
14



Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
District Building
14th & E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

April 25, 1975

Mr. Carolos M. Rosario
Conference Chairman
D.C. Spanish Community Advisory Committee
1329 E Street, N.W., Room 1007
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Rosario:

I am very sorry my schedule will not permit my attending the seminar/workshop on Metro opportunities for the Spanish-Speaking on May 3, 1975.

Thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember

May 5, 1975

Dr. Wendell P. Russell, President
D.C. Teachers College
Wilson Building
1100 Harvard Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Russell:

Please provide me with a list of your Advisory Committee's members and their mailing addresses, if available. I am compiling a mailing list and would like to include these persons on both the Council and the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs' lists. If you can provide me with a copy of these listings, I would be most appreciative.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilmember-at-large

Pat
Jan
Sandy
Ltr to LM

2528 Central Avenue, So.
Birmingham, Alabama
May 12, 1975

Dear Mrs. McCattry,

I have been thinking much about my pleasant experience the few moments I spent in the Courier building meeting people like you and others. I think I shall ever be memorable experience of the things I saw and the people I met.

Julius has much to be proud of and thankful for such staff workers. You are evidently an asset to his office, as he speaks proudly of your efficient help.

Please send me all the clippings you can afford as I am constantly adding to my record book - his life's work.

Write to me sometimes and come on down to the Magic City as soon as you can. Ever welcome!

Say hello to the other staff members that I met while there.

Do hope you experienced a very enjoyable "Mother's Day"

Sincerely
Irma D. Little

RECEIVED
MAY 14 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

I wonder if I
feel too much
at ease on the
letter (except heart
and hands, nothing to stop -
and I feel at ease. (Inside)

IRMA G. REYNOLDS
2528 S CENTRAL AVE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
35209

WASHINGTON D.C.
MAY 13
PM
1975

AIRMAIL

Mrs. Lorraine McCottry
Administrative Assistant to
Council Member J.H. Hobson
Room 509 District Building
14th & E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20004

IRMA G. REYNOLDS
2528 S CENTRAL AVE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
35209

May 15, 1975

Mr. David A. Ryan, President
Fire Fighters Association
District of Columbia
2120 Bladensburg Road, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20018

Dear Mr. Ryan:

I am sorry I was unable to attend the activities on May 10 celebrating "Fire Service Recognition Day."

I am sure everyone who attended found it educational and enjoyable.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large

You and your guest

are cordially invited to attend the

"kick-off luncheon"

commemorating the first annual

"District of Columbia Fire Service Recognition Day"

Saturday, May 10, 1975,

at 11:00 A.M.

at the quarters of Engine Co. No. 6,

1300 New Jersey Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
APR 28 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

R.S.V.P. by May 5, 1975

635-8500

Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
District Building
14th & E Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

May 22, 1975

Mr. William K. Reilly
President
Conservation Foundation
1717 Massachisettes Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Reilly:

Enclosed is a copy of a notice of public hearing on returnable beverage container legislation which is being held by the Committee on Transportation and Environmental Affairs. Either you or your organization may wish to testify before the Committee or submit a written statement. The hearings are scheduled for June 4 and 5, 1975 at 10:00 a.m., 2:30 p.m., and 7:30 p.m.

The hearings concern a topic that is of vital importance to the whole issue of solid waste management and the environment, and I invite you to testify. If you wish to give testimony you should contact Ms. Gwen Bohlke at 638-2223 or 629-3806 before 5:30 p.m. on June 2, 1975.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
COUNCILMEMBER AT LARGE

Enclosure

June 19, 1975

Honorable Pat Russell
Councilmember
Los Angeles City Council
City Hall - 200 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Councilmember Russell:

I understand that you have had a continuing interest in the area of political surveillance and domestic spying by the police.

Upon reading an article entitled "Spread of Police Snooping" in the June 9, 1975 edition of the U.S. News and World Report, I saw that guidelines were issued in April, 1975 to the Los Angeles Police Department concerning the conduct of investigations and surveillance. Among the points stressed were:

- First, the emphasis in the conduct of investigations would be shifted from organizations or individuals with "subversive ideologies" to those who are actually committing or threatening toccommit acts "disruptive of the public order in Los Angeles" and

- Second, the intelligence division would be directed to refrain from opening or keeping any file on an organization or person "based on political belief, race, creed, nationality, ethnic background, sex or sexual orientation or a person's position as a public official or as a candidate."

The City Council of the District of Columbia is presently considering legislation on establishing similar police quidelines for non-criminal

surveillance and investigation, and I would like to request copies of the Los Angeles Police regulations on their conduct of investigations and any other materials which you think may be helpful.

My staff contacted your office by phone last week and made a similar request, this letter is in support and clarification of that request.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large

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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at large

JOEL CHASEMAN
President

POST-NEWSWEEK STATIONS

No Acknowledgment Necessary

Documents

chapters in the history of America.

THE AGE OF BALLYHOO

The first decade in American history ever completely captured on film. The 20's. Paving the roads for the Model T. The first sound film ever made of a President. An extraordinary picture of life back then. Gloria Swanson. With photos and film clips from her private collection. As a special, it's already won two Gold Medals. Two Silver Medals. And four Emmys.

BLACK SHADOWS ON THE SILVER SCREEN

D.W. Griffith was filming "Birth of a Nation." At the same time black filmmakers were making movies for black people that most white people have never seen. Many of them have disappeared. But the ones we could find are here. Paul Robeson's "Emperor Jones." "Scar of Shame." Even a four minute segment from the one remaining print of a black "Body & Soul." Ossie Davis narrates "Black Shadows." First run. 50 years late.

THE BUILDING OF THE CAPITOL

You can actually see the growth of our country through the growth of the Capitol building. As we got bigger, so did the building. Here are the actual blueprints and drawings. Here are the contractors during the Civil War putting up the dome at their own expense because the United States ran out of money. This film is an architectural extravaganza. And a human document. The story it tells is unfinished. It's still unfolding today.

We all came to America

From the moment an alien set foot on American soil he was greeted with skepticism and hostility. Laws were drafted to keep newcomers out. But still we came. This is our story. Pulling up stakes. Travelling thousands of painful miles to the Country that said "Welcome, but...". This film records the one national experience that is unique to almost all of us.

We only had room to feature seven. Here are six more. They're every bit as compelling.

A MOMENT IN TIME. The history of photography.
PATENT PENDING. The story of American ingenuity.
JUST AROUND THE CORNER. The Depression.
THE MOTION PICTURE BOYS AT THE FRONT. Or how we were galvanized into WWI by propaganda.
THE REEL WEST. How the movies glamorized the West.
WORKING FOR THE LORD. An exploration of American communes.

Here are the stations who have already jumped on the bandwagon:

WOR-TV	New York, N.Y.	KATU	Portland, Ore.
KHJ-TV	Los Angeles, Ca.	WHBQ-TV	Memphis, Tenn.
WNAC-TV	Boston, Mass.	KTAR-TV	Phoenix, Ariz.
WTOP-TV	Washington, D.C.	WHIO-TV	Dayton, Ohio
WPLG	Miami, Fla.	WJXT	Jacksonville, Fla.
WFSB-TV	Hartford, Conn.	WPTA-TV	Fort Wayne, Ind.

If American Documents looks good to you, Michael J. Gould is the one to talk to. Call him or write him at Gould Entertainment Corporation. 1564 Broadway. New York City. 10036. (212) 586-5760.

There's a lot more going on...

PNS

POST-NEWSWEEK STATIONS, INC.

More than meets the eye.

The American

Thirteen significant new

You may think that American history has been rehashed so many times there's nothing new to be said.

Think again.

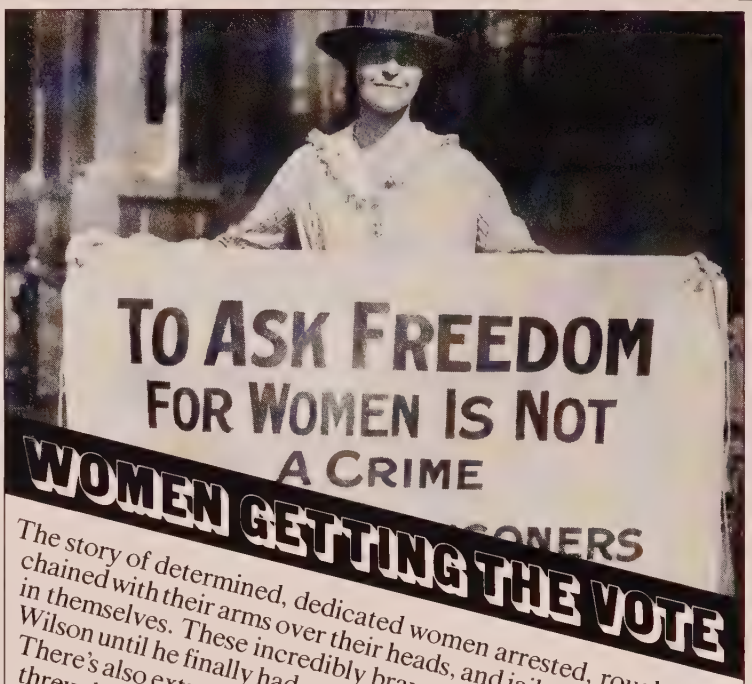
We have a series of thirteen hour-long Bicentennial programs that are totally unlike anything anybody else is doing. Shows that make history. Make it palatable. Make it accessible.

This is history as it lived and breathed. Rare photographs and films that have never been on television before. History that you can relate to on a much more personal level. With some very interesting people relating it. Like Gloria Swanson. Theodore Bikel. Jean Stapleton. Ossie Davis. And James Whitmore.

We've already sold American Documents to a number of stations around the country. A lot of people are fired up about them. But that's to be expected. After all, they are revolutionary.

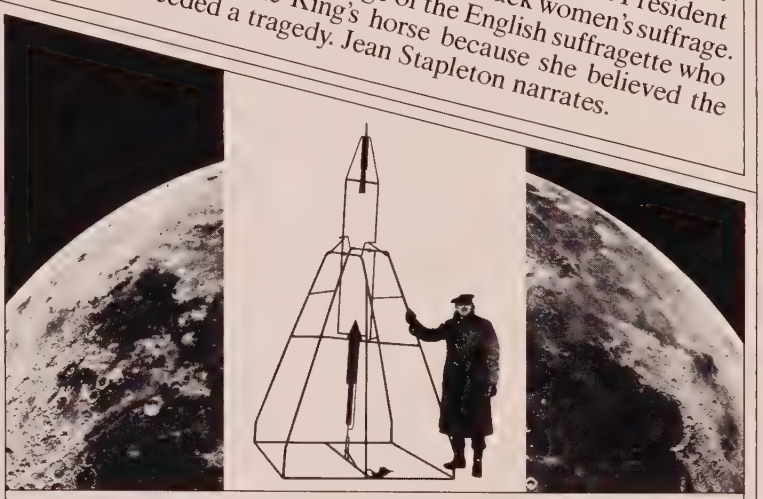
★INAUGURAL SOUVENIR★

George Washington walked home through the streets of New York after his inauguration. He went unrecognized by most of the people out celebrating. That's the kind of history this is. All the funny, sad and very human things that happen to Presidents on their inauguration days. Thirty-eight Presidents in fifty-two minutes. Narrated by Alexander Scourby.



WOMEN GETTING THE VOTE

The story of determined, dedicated women arrested, roughed up, chained with their arms over their heads, and jailed for their belief in themselves. These incredibly brave women devilled President Wilson until he finally had no choice but to back women's suffrage. There's also extraordinary footage of the English suffragette who threw herself under the King's horse because she believed the movement needed a tragedy. Jean Stapleton narrates.



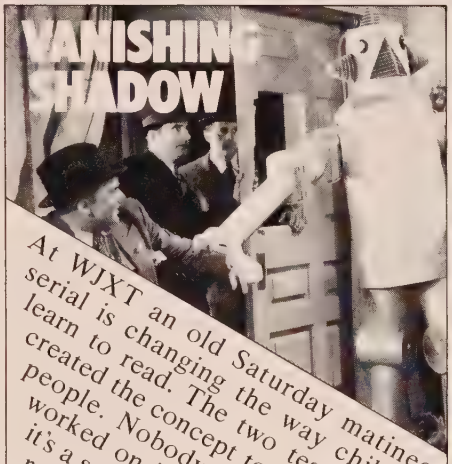
You've probably never seen footage of the first American rocket. We've got it. And a lot more. In fact, we've got the whole filmed saga of the American who pioneered space. Dr. Robert Goddard. Using new material acquired from Dr. Goddard's widow, diaries, notebooks and rare home movies, this film gives a new perspective to Goddard's incredible vision. It's all here. You've already seen man take his one small step. You should see him when he was crawling.

THE EMPTY FRAME

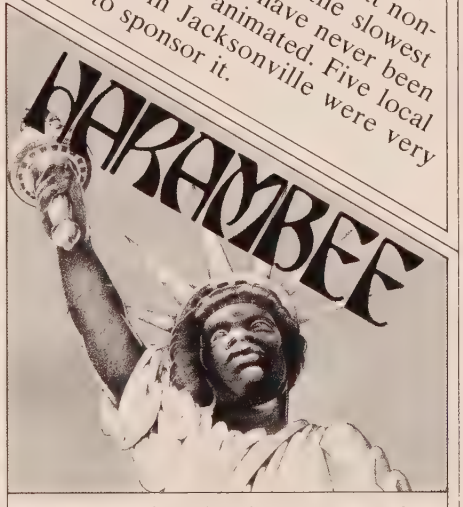
going on.

The American Documents

There's a lot of excitement in American history that's never been captured on television. American Documents captures it in a series of hour-long historical shows. History as it lived and breathed. Rare photographs and films never on television before. Incredibly interesting stories from our past. Women's rights, Black cinema, space exploration, immigration, technology. With an all-star cast to tell them. Gloria Swanson. Jean Stapleton. Theodore Bikel. Thirteen new chapters in American history. Thirteen unique hours of bicentennial television now being offered to stations and advertisers around the country.



At WJXT an old Saturday matinee serial is changing the way children learn to read. The two teachers who created the concept took it to a lot of people. Nobody bit. Except us. We worked on it for 2½ years. And now it's a success. Teachers tell us that non-readers are reading. Even the slowest ones. And classrooms have never been more involved or animated. Five local advertisers in Jacksonville were very proud to sponsor it.



This may be the longest-running Black program on television in any city. It tackles tough, authentic problems in the WTOP-TV region. And a communications job that just wouldn't get done if we didn't do it. We wish we'd done it sooner.

WTOP | TV 9
Washington, D.C.

WPLG | TV 10
Miami, Florida

WJXT | TV 4
Jacksonville, Florida

WFSB | TV 3
Hartford, Connecticut

WTOP RADIO IS THE NEWS STATION

The News Station in Washington, D.C.

TMT
Top Market Television

These people are as experienced as you can get. That's why they handle our business. They know spot television buying and selling inside out. Practically every one of them has had a background in sales at the local level. Many have had management positions. Things are changing fast in the rep business. Sophisticated research. Computerization. TMT.

3 good works

What's happening in Southern New England. Good news. Unfortunately the world gets too little of it. So WFSB-TV did something about it. They put it on the air in the form of awards. Good Works Awards. We've found that Good Works works good when people know. And it's a broadcaster's responsibility to know. To tell it. That's what Emmy-winning Brad Davis and Jon Sablon continue to do in their weekly series of filmed investigations. That's "WHAT'S HAPPENING."

There's a lot more going on...

PNS

POST-NEWSWEEK STATIONS, INC.

More than meets the eye.

There's a lot

You know about the Washington Post. You know about Newsweek. But you may not have a clear idea of what's going on at Post-Newsweek Stations. Television and radio. This series of ads is designed to help correct that. There are six of us: We're CBS-TV in Washington, Hartford and Jacksonville. ABC-TV in Miami. WTOP Radio, the News Station in the nation's capital. And WCKY, CBS Radio in Cincinnati. Beyond that, we're an independent, kinetic and free-wheeling group of Broadcasters. We believe we serve the public interest by keeping the public interested. And we've found some effective ways to do it. Some of the ideas you see here come directly from our stations. Some are group efforts. All of them are meant to be shared. If any of them touches a responsive chord, let us know. We will share them with you.

Getting the first haircut. Being afraid of the dark. Having an imaginary friend. Going to the zoo. This half-hour series is for pre-schoolers. It looks at the world through their eyes. It's part of Post-Newsweek's commitment to originate constructive children's programming. Arthur & Company originates in Miami. And it's broadcast on all our stations.

Each week the insiders get together and talk shop. It's the news dissected by five of the most respected authorities in American Journalism. Martin Agronsky. Peter Lisagor. Hugh Sidey. James J. Kilpatrick. Carl Rowan. They're not afraid to lock horns. And where there's this much heat, there's also plenty of light. Rowan, Sidey and Kilpatrick, along with Elizabeth Drew and George F. Will, also supply PNS with their own regular news commentaries.

scapino
The Young Vic's rambunctious production of the Molière classic. Clive Barnes says, "If you miss it, you will be crazy. And if you let your kids miss it you will be simply inhuman." Cantankerous critic John Simon writes, "If you are even vaguely ambulatory, you owe it to yourself to see it." Here's a quote about Jim Dale's performance: "Watching him, tired adult faces spring alive with long-forgotten childhood glee." We've got this irresistibly joyous program. We want the world to see it. Exclusive. On tape.
MACBETH

We like to take chances. So does Young Vic and its producer-director Frank Dunlop. So did Shakespeare. After all, the play's the thing. And we've played with it. Put it in a different perspective. Staged it as a witches' sabbath. Three of the company take turns playing Macbeth. Three play Lady Macbeth. This is Macbeth as a living ghost story. We think prime time deserves Shakespeare this exciting. We're making it available for sale nationally.

Honorable

Council Member Pat Russell
Los Angeles city Council
City Hall → 200 North Spring
Los Angeles, California 90012

COUNCILMEMBER

Dear ~~Ms.~~ Russell:

Upon reading an article entitled "Spread of Police Snooping" in the June 9, 1975 edition of the U. S. News and World Report, I saw that quidelines were issued in April, 1975 to the Los Angeles Police Department concerning the conduct of investigations and surveillance. Among the points stressed were:

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My staff contacted your office by phone last week and made a similar request I ~~merely~~ wished to clarify in writing what we are asking for.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Radio
TV
Press
Reports

JAMES T. LYNAGH
Vice President and
General Manager
WTOP-TV

We appreciate your involvement in WTOP-TV9's continuing ascertainment of community problems, needs and interests. This booklet reflects much of what the community has told us in interviews like yours.

Thank you.

Jim Lynagh

i am wtop-tv. i grew up here.

The ability of a broadcast organization to serve its community is in large part the product of a continuing dialog between the people who are employed by that organization and the people who comprise that community. The process of discovering "people issues" is called ascertainment: It is accomplished face to face. One on one. For this reason, the following narrative is presented in the first person singular. The quotations cited make no claim to verbatim accuracy. Rather, they are an attempt to reflect in substance the concerns and feelings revealed in our continuing dialog with the people who live here.

It's a short ride up Connecticut from Adams-Morgan to the station, but I'd rather walk. I'm comfortable here. I've got friends. They know me and I like that. Go too fast and you lose that sense of being connected, if you know what I mean.

I've seen the others, shuttling in for coffee-and-donut meetings at National. I've seen them making picture postcards through the windows of tourbusses. Or waiting in the background while their kids run up the hill to find American history. I've heard them at parties in Potomac and late at night in Georgetown cafes. Me, I know better. I grew up here.

You can see it all from this rise of land. Virginia and Maryland. Down through the riot corridor to the monuments of government and beyond to Anacostia. The place has changed. There's a picture of how it was on the wall over there. The guy who took it, he's gone now. Some of us are still around.

Sunlight and dogwood, breakfast in Cleveland Park. The woman orders croissants and fresh orange juice. "For a black person," she says, "this is the only city. The only city in the world. This is home." Something jangles. I remember a conversation in Silver Spring. "Blacks have no voice here," a young man tells me. "The power structure sees us as an irritant in the county's way of life."

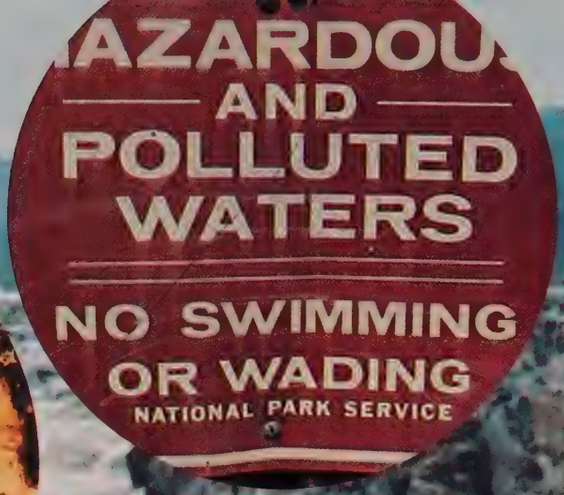
It makes you think.

Nine in the morning and two cups of coffee later. Carol Randolph is talking to a guy from the District Rent Control Commission. Housing is a complicated issue here. I've heard both sides. An investment broker on Pennsylvania Avenue talks about rising operating costs and the bottom line. He's worried. A woman on Alabama Avenue talks about deteriorating maintenance and services. She's worried too. Another woman tells me about developers evicting the poor and the elderly to remodel and sell their houses.

Nine in the morning. It's early to think about things like that. Or maybe it's late.

Rene Carpenter, Carol Randolph & Doug Llewellyn: Hosts on Nine In The Morning

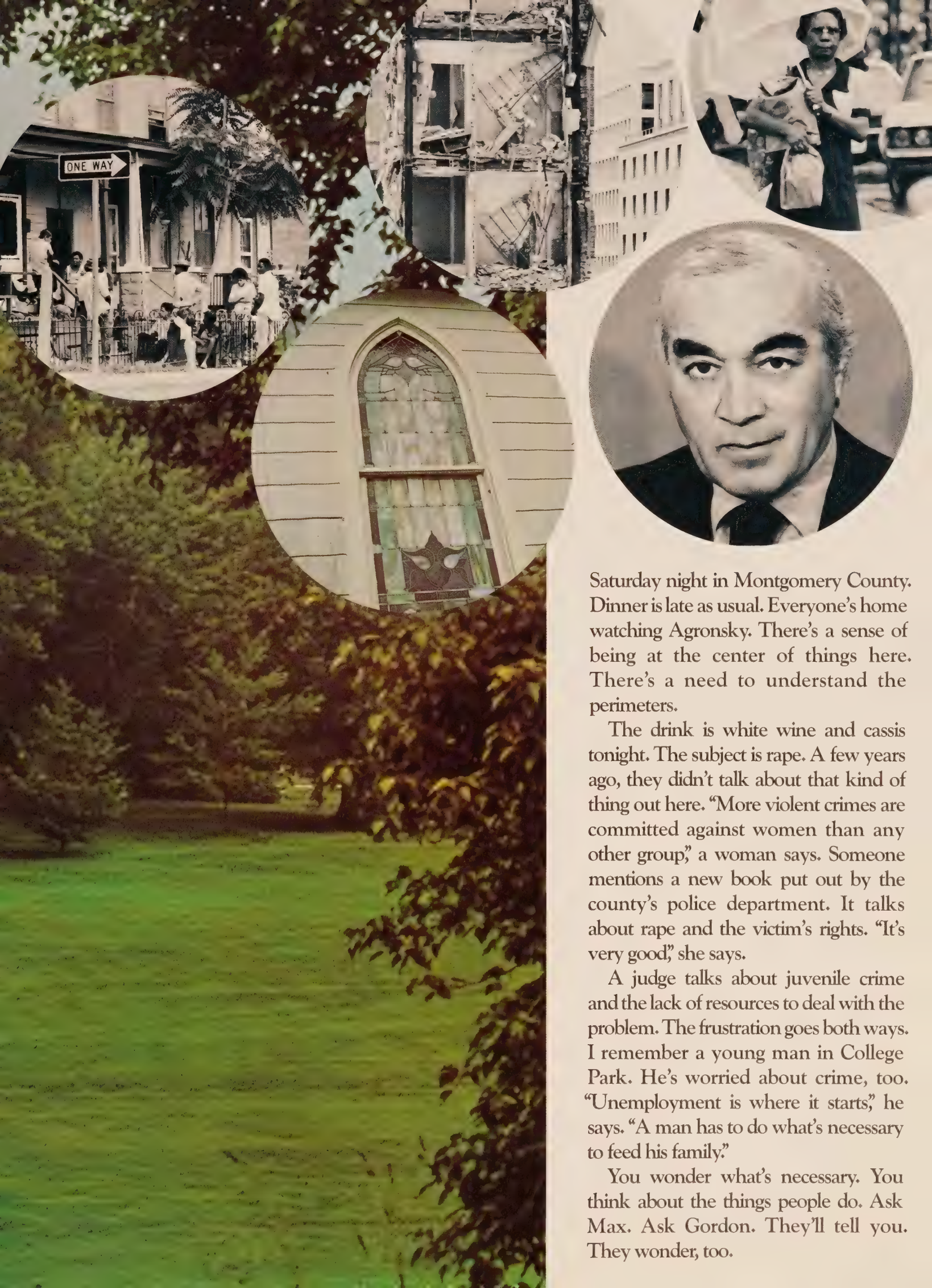
FINANCED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
THE WORLD
THE WORLD



You pick up the Leesburg Pike at Tyson's Corner and go west past Goose Creek. These hills should hang on walls, lush green under white billowing clouds in Spring, nutbrown in the Fall. Loudoun County is the kind of beautiful you feel. That's the problem. "People come out here to escape the population," a woman says. "But everyone wants to be the last one in."

Growth is what they talk about here. Too much and too fast. The people have a problem and the problem has two sides. You can see that. You hope they can, too.

An elected official talks about the need for a "community conscience." It's a good word. I like the implications. I'm still thinking about it as the pavement of Lacy Boulevard turns to dirt short of the fence that separates Springdale from Dowden Terrace. "Sometimes I feel we get lost," a black homeowner tells me.



Saturday night in Montgomery County. Dinner is late as usual. Everyone's home watching Agronsky. There's a sense of being at the center of things here. There's a need to understand the perimeters.

The drink is white wine and cassis tonight. The subject is rape. A few years ago, they didn't talk about that kind of thing out here. "More violent crimes are committed against women than any other group," a woman says. Someone mentions a new book put out by the county's police department. It talks about rape and the victim's rights. "It's very good," she says.

A judge talks about juvenile crime and the lack of resources to deal with the problem. The frustration goes both ways. I remember a young man in College Park. He's worried about crime, too. "Unemployment is where it starts," he says. "A man has to do what's necessary to feed his family."

You wonder what's necessary. You think about the things people do. Ask Max. Ask Gordon. They'll tell you. They wonder, too.

18th and Columbia Road. They speak Spanish here. I'm trying but it's still not easy. I should try harder. In my line of work it's important. A man tells me about the time he witnessed a crime in Langley Park. Only he didn't call the police. He couldn't. He had to wait for his daughter to come home to translate.

It's like that.

A woman talks about the handicapped. She's angry. Their rights are being systematically denied, she says. I know. Good intentions aren't enough, she says. I'm trying. "I remember the program you did on Town Meeting," she says. I remember, too. The guests had to come up the delivery ramp.

It's like that.

I see what's happening to the children here. I know about the way things are in schoolrooms and in the corridors after class. I talk with the kids and the teachers and the parents. I feel the frustration. Some officials are reluctant to talk to me at all.

It's like that, too.

Max Robinson and Gordon Peterson: Anchorteam on Eyewitness News

BP OUR PEOPLE WANT NO
GAS STATION
BP STAY OUT ¡FUERA DE LUGAR!

ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORH
Smithsonian Instit
EAST BANK ARTISTS

A discotheque in Southwest. It's early and the place isn't crowded. The man sitting next to me is homosexual. "It's getting better," he says. "It's easier to live here without feeling threatened." Yesterday a young mother told me she was worried about the influence on her children. A few people drift in and the level of sound intensifies.

21st and R. It's still early but the place is crowded. The mood is hip and sophisticated. Confident. I think about something a young black attorney said, something about having to "abandon the confrontation rhetoric of the sixties." There's a sense of hopefulness in that. I feel some of it here tonight.

Maybe it's the music or maybe it's the obvious pleasure of a young couple just off to the Black Repertory Theatre. Or the enthusiasm of a woman describing a new exhibit at the neighborhood museum in Anacostia. Or maybe it's the man whose daughter just enrolled in the new Western-Duke Ellington High School for the Fine and Performing Arts.

Or maybe it's the music.

Louie Allen: Weather Forecaster on Eyewitness News

SOUTHEAST
NEIGHBORHOOD
HOUSE

On Q Street, a man collects clothes and food for the needy. He finds jobs for young people. He's been going it alone and it's not easy. He says I should help.

In Northwest, a man is angry about the way old people are treated. "It's dismal," he says. "They're not even aware they qualify for foodstamps and medicare." He says I should help.

In the District Building, a man talks about a new approach to "crime prevention" under Home Rule. He says it's a matter of changing "expectations." People who have been denied things have come to think it's okay to just take them. He says people have lost interest. He says I should help.

I think about how much there is to do. It doesn't matter, of course. The thing is to do it.

I should help.

Maureen Dowd and Patrick McGrath: Weekend News

The Bullets play tonight. The Terrapins tomorrow. I've got tickets but I'm busy. It used to be I couldn't give them away. That's all changed now. Ask Warner. Ask Sonny. This town's gone crazy. Pro and college basketball. Football, soccer, hockey. There should be baseball, too. It's a nice kind of crazy. Almost like we needed an excuse to get behind something together, all of us.

Okay, so it's only sports. Okay, so maybe I get a little hopeful sometimes. Okay.

I look for things like that. Signs. Signs of things starting to change. There's not that much. We take what we can get.

Hopeful. Only the feeling doesn't last. Not usually. Somebody says something about the Metro and it starts again. A woman tells me it penalizes blacks in Southwest. Someone in Prince George's County says it will take seven years to get a road to the nearest Metro stop. A woman in Arlington says the problem is to develop short term systems while we look for long term solutions.

It goes on.

Warner Wolf and Sonny Jurgensen:
Sports Commentators on Eyewitness News

I LIKE SONNY!
GO REDSK
bullets
capi
WASHINGTON
REDSKINS
VIRGINIA
W 12 ST
12

Like I said, I grew up here. I know what it's like. I cross the same bridges and I breathe the same air. I have seen the Potomac turning sluggish with pollutants. I know these streets and sometimes I'm afraid.

But I'll tell you something. I'm not the kind to look away. I like to roll up my sleeves. I like to feel my muscles flex. I enjoy the merging of my white pride and my black anger. I sense the power of my black pride and my white anger, too. Hope sustains me. Determination moves me. I am a builder.

I can show you things getting better. I have shown you. I'll show you more. The new confidence of Home Rule. Counties working to adjust. The new hospital at Howard University. Dance companies. Theatres. Transportation systems responding to people. I show you black businesses serving white customers. New projects for kids. People walking downtown at night. I show you women taking charge.

Not everything. Not enough. It's slow but it's getting there. No illusions. I hear you talking. Believe me, I hear you. I care.

Ray White: Editorial Director

THE PROGRAMS

This is how we present the issues that hit closest to home.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING

These reports are part of the news. They are specifically designed to tell the community what they should know. Bob Strickland did some detective work in Prince George's County probing the bureaucratic tangles depriving citizens of their food stamps. It resulted in an addition of personnel assigned to the centers. Pat Collins won an Emmy for examining the ease of purchasing handguns in Washington. We did a series called "How to Cope," which dealt with the problems that everybody faces every day: the new food pricing code in local markets; the cost of living; consumer reports. We did a study of sex education in Washington area schools. We've examined teenage drinking in Washington, and the controversy over whether girls can play Little League baseball in Virginia's suburbs. Our investigative reports run the gamut. People don't always want to know what they need to know. Our investigative reports make sure that doesn't happen. Keeping the community informed is the most vital function of the news.

EVERYWOMAN

A prime time weekend program, alternate Saturdays at 7:30, that focuses on human problems and concerns, particularly those of todays woman. Co-host Carol Randolph and Rene Carpenter explore many sensitive and sometimes hurtful topics. Profiles of life styles; divorce through the eyes of children who have lived through it; the legal discrimination of prostitution and problems concerning transracial adoption. These are just a few of the topics that this half-hour program presents.

HARAMBEE

This is the longest running Black program on television nationally. It is a show that deals with the total life of the majority of Washington D.C. The Black community. The show, originally an hour-long weekday morning program, is now seen in prime time on Saturdays at 7:30, alternating with Everywoman. The program's topics are many, including the return of the black Viet Nam Veteran, discrimination against Blacks in newspaper journalism, the victimization of black children by incompetent teachers. HARAMBEE was the first show in the area to cover breast cancer, the examination and the detection. It is a show that also highlights the exclusive history and expressions of Black culture in the Washington area.

NINE IN THE MORNING

A live 90 minute public affairs forum presented in a magazine format. The daily weekday show is also a showcase for local people, music and art. Co-hosted by Rene Carpenter, Carol Randolph and Doug Llewellyn. The show explores the city's financial woes. The rising rate of violence in the schools. The housing shortage. The rent control bill and a lot of other topics that keep the Washington residents aware of what's happening everyday. Nine In The Morning. People. News. Art. Life.

THE EDITORIALS

We do over 200 of them a year. Here are a few of special interest to the people in our community.

COG should take stand against I-66.	Jan. 7 & 8, 1974
Assess all D.C. property at 100%.	Jan. 9 & 10, 1974
Fairfax County should stick to its building ban.	Jan. 16 & 17, 1974
(Mandel's) state reforms are not enough.	Jan. 22 & 23, 1974
Maryland trials are pointing up need for political finance reform.	Feb. 7 & 8, 1974
Internal Maryland politics is hampering cooperation on sludge removal.	Feb. 12 & 13, 1974
Gasoline rationing is needed.	Feb. 21 & 22, 1974
Maryland scholarship program needs reform.	Mar. 21 & 22, 1974
New City Government II.	May 1, 2 & 3, 1974
Home Rule is a winner.	May 8 & 9, 1974
Virginia's support of I-66 hampers mass transit.	May 29 & 30, 1974
Save Arlington County's custodial program.	June 19 & 20, 1974
Green Springs Valley—A victory for conservation and common sense.	June 20 & 21, 1974
Local government should impose its own traffic restrictions to fight air pollution.	July 15 & 16, 1974
D.C. deserves more financial support from the suburbs.	Aug. 16 & 17, 1974
Congress and the D.C. parking ban.	Sept. 18 & 19, 1974
Wait for Home Rule on judicial nomination.	Nov. 5 & 6, 1974
Solution of food problem will mean sacrifice for Americans.	Nov. 6 & 7, 1974
Ban non-returnable containers.	Nov. 13 & 14, 1974
Cost of food stamps should not be raised.	Dec. 20 & 21, 1974
D.C. Police Chief should groom Blacks as former chief groomed him.	Dec. 30 & 31, 1974
Time is ripe for gun control legislation.	Jan. 20 & 21, 1975
Maryland Medevac helicopters aren't personal possessions.	Mar. 10 & 11, 1975
Maryland General Assembly should pass prosecutorial reform bill.	Mar. 19 & 20, 1975
Amended Maryland prosecutor bill deserves passage.	April 1 & 2, 1975
Forget changing or abolishing the D.C. School Board.	May 6 & 7, 1975
D.C. taxation without representation.	May 8 & 9, 1975
Maryland leadership showed itself in special session.	May 13 & 14, 1975
D.C. should approve plans to divert highway money to mass transit.	May 15 & 16, 1975
Fairfax County school should release test scores.	May 22 & 23, 1975
Congress should increase federal payment to D.C.	May 29 & 30, 1975

NEWS PEOPLE

Mike Buchanan
Bob Strickland
Pat Collins
Eldridge Spearman
Henry Tenenbaum
David French
Susan King
Steve Gendel
Gil Butler
Frank Herzog
Bob Dalton
Davey Marlin-Jones

COMMENTATORS

James Kilpatrick
Carl Rowan
Hugh Sidey
George Will
Elizabeth Drew
Pierre Rinfret
Ed Diamond

LOCAL PROGRAMS & HOSTS

TOWN MEETING—Max Robinson, Gordon Peterson
PRISMA—Geraldo Yap
SPREAD A LITTLE SUNSHINE—Ed Gerald
GOOD VIBRATIONS—Rev. Walter Zabel, Rev. Joe Gilison, Rev. Ira Yipp, Jr.
NEWS SIGNS—Cynthia Saltzman
WASHINGTON NEWS CONFERENCE—Gil Butler
MASS FOR SHUT-INS—Father Fox
DIALOG—Father Hurley
JEWISH COMMUNITY HOUR—Various Hosts

A Post-Newsweek Station Broadcast House 40th & Brandywine Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016

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August 6, 1975

Mrs. Mary Lindsay Ray
7825 Orchid Street Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20012

Dear Mrs. Ray:

I am very sorry I was unable to attend your 101st birthday celebration on July 26th, 1975. However, I would like to extend a belated best wishes to you for your birthday.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Letter of regret - very sorry!

You are cordially invited
to attend
the 101st birthday celebration
of
Mary Lindsay Ray
to be held at her home
7825 Orchid Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
on Saturday, July 26th, 1975
from 3 to 8 p.m.

RECEIVED
JUL 22 1975
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

R.S.V.P.
291-3757

Grandmother of Van McCoy
and Mattie G. Taylor

Councilmember Julius Hobson

Here is the latest on Van! A good time was had by all last year Be sure to be there.

Hank Wilson

DAILY NEWS
NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER®
New York, N.Y. 10017, Saturday, July 12, 1975*

...ght 1975 New York News Inc.

NIGHT OWL

By ERNEST LEOGRANDE

Moving Right Along

Van McCoy and the Soul City Symphony's "The Hustle" is hustling its way to being the nation's No. 1 song . . . and McCoy wrote it practically as a throwaway. Just like in the movies.

The song is the first one to get in there and capitalize, in title, on this dance, a smooth new set of steps which has brought embracing back to the dance floor. Yet McCoy, who writes and arranges for a studio orchestra for the Avco record company, had never seen anyone do the hustle when he wrote the song last January.

"The credit for it has to go to David Todd," he said. "He's the d.j. at Adam's Apple on First Ave. He had told Charlie Kipps, my business partner, and I about this dance and he wanted us to see it, but I had to stay home working on arrangements, so Charlie went."

McCoy conducts studio team.

"It was very strange," Kipps contributed. "I stood in the disk jockey's booth and looked down on the floor and I noticed the steps were regimented, not random. I thought, how did these kids choreograph themselves before they came to a disco?"

The dance apparently evolved from steps done by New York's young Hispanics, for whom touching is standard procedure in their contemporary *salsa* versions of the mambo and other Latin rhythms.

McCoy already had the 10 songs needed for his new album but he got a record company secretary to show him the dance with a partner in her office and — almost as an afterthought — he wrote an 11th song, doing arrangement and melody at the same time.

It's standard practice in the record business to promote one number from an album as a single to try to get it hit status. Bud Katzel, Avco's general manager heard the song by accident, McCoy said, and exclaimed, "What is that? That has got to be the single!" Just like in the movies.

Only after the song was a *fait accompli* did McCoy finally see his first hustle at the Monastery discotheque in Queens at the invitation of Paul Casella, d.j. "I had never seen anything like it since the jitterbug we did years ago," said McCoy, whose "years ago" is relative to his age, 31. "It blew my mind."

Today his song is inescapable with its seductive vocal enticement, "Do it . . . do the hustle" the only words. What an ideal name for a dance originated in this city of the perpetual hustle. McCoy, a man who once wanted to be a psychologist and whose favorite music is classical still seems a little bewildered by his association with the dance.

He lives with his father and grandmother in Washington D.C. and every July 26th she has a birthday party which hundreds of people attend. Last year she danced with the mayor of Washington. This year she'll be 101 and maybe she'll dance the hustle.

Post 8-13-75

Change Troubles Logan Circle Area

By Patricia Camp
Washington Post Staff Writer

Logan Circle, once a showpiece residential area for wealthy whites in the 19th century and today a hangout for prostitutes and a market place for real estate speculators, is a community in transition.

From May, 1972, until March of this year more than 50 properties in the immediate circle area were sold to new owners at prices that ranged from about $10,000 to $82,500, according to a real estate directory service that kept records of the transactions.

By this fall another 14 houses—these unrestored and owned by the city's urban renewal agency—also will be offered for sale.

Newcomers to the Northwest neighborhood, however, are regarded with concern by the more than 6,200, now predominantly black, residents who live there. They have watched anxiously as growing numbers of whites move back to the circle, reclaiming the area as their own and crusading to renovate its image as well as its houses.

Logan Circle is situated three blocks north of Massachusetts Avenue and spreads outward from a circular park where 13th and P Streets and Vermont and Rhode Island Avenues meet.

Community residents—black and white—say they are determined to keep Logan Circle from becoming the exclusive home of rich whites, but factions in the area are fighting different enemies and bringing tensions to the neighborhood similar to those felt by other communities caught in the same situation.

Residents complain they must cope with the problems of land speculators, whites displacing blacks, crime, what some say is police harassment and even the city's redevelopment land agency (RLA).

The issue of prostitution, which flourishes in the area, has also divided the community. Long-time residents are generally more tolerant of the activity while newer residents worry that the presence of the prostitutes hurts the neighborhood's reputation and attracts other criminal elements.

About the only thing the old and new residents agree on is that their community has troubles.

Councilman John Wilson, who represents the ward two area that includes Logan Circle, said "the problem up there . . . is they got all kinds of problems."

Myrtle Williams, owner of the Cadillac Hotel at 1500 Vermont Ave. NW, rents some of her rooms to prostitutes and resents being told she shouldn't.

"Whites have moved into the area more and more and are trying to tell colored businesses who to take and who not to take. They have only been here a year or two, and they always say, 'my neighborhood.' I've been here since '41."

Middle class blacks have lived near the circle for years, although many black professionals began to leave the area in the '50s, and following the 1963 civil disturbances.

Barbara Rothenberg, one of the new white residents who is a real estate broker and vice president of the Logan Circle Community Improvement Association, thinks "the area is too good for the prostitutes and the pimps. They don't have to live in a historic district. They can live anywhere"

Logan Circle was designated a National Historic District in 1972 by the Department of the Interior. The RLA announced plans to restore the area and bought up 14 houses with the intention of renovating them into low, middle and upper-income homes. But objections from the federal

See CIRCLE, B4, Col. 1

CIRCLE, From B1

government—which wanted the neighborhood kept open for unsubsidized housing—caused RLA to scrap its plans. By this fall the houses will go on sale unrestored.

Last month RLA became part of the Department of Housing and Community Development, a new agency that will take on responsibility for the city's urban renewal program.

Its assistant executive director for development operations, Albert Miller, said the agency will give priority in selling the properties to those who want the houses to live in those who will lease part of the buildings to low and moderate income persons and to those displaced from renewal actions elsewhere in the city.

He said the houses have been appraised at values ranging from $7,000 to $39,650.

RLA's plans to sell the houses cheaply are of little use to most Logan Circle residents, however. Some, like James Porter, say they are already being forced out by increasing real estate prices that have encouraged landlords to sell their properties.

Porter said he has been told to vacate the rooming house where he has lived for seven years because the building, at 1503 Vermont Ave. NW, is being sold.

Others who live around or are associated with Logan Circle and its problems have different concerns.

For Lt. Graham Sefton of the third police district's vice squad, the chief worry is crime. During the first half of July the 16 blocks surrounding Logan Circle were responsible for 12.8 per cent of that district's crime, excluding homicides and rapes but including 25 per cent of its robberies. Logan Circle composes 6.6 per cent of the third district.

All except a few of the blocks in the Logan Circle area, between M and S Streets, 11th and 14th Streets NW, were at least 90 per cent black in 1970, according to the most recent census statistics of the city's municipal planning office. The average value of owner-occupied housing in that census tract then was estimated to be about $18,900.

Tom Lodge, president of the Logan Circle Preservation Corp., has lived in the area 20 years. He said he expects an increase in upper- and middle-income residents during the next five to 10 years, but does not think Logan Circle ever will become another exclusive area like Georgetown.

Georgetown was the home of poor blacks until 1930s when wealthy whites became interested in the old houses, bought and restored them, forcing up real estate prices until the former tenants could not afford the higher rentals.

"It will have the charm, the convenience and the features of Georgetown, but it will retain its diversity racially and economically," Lodge said. "There are people in this area now who could afford to live in Georgetown if they wanted to."

Mrs. Rothenberg, who lives in the neighborhood, called the tension not a black-white issue, but a class and economic problem.

"You have slum lords, black and white, who are selling to homeowners, or else retiring, and are causing poor tenants to move. The tenants have been living in substandard housing, and they can find that some-

place else. I don't think there is a huge shortage of slums in Washington," she said.

Mrs. Rothenberg and others in the neighborhood said they would not like to see the area become all white or all black.

"But I think we all want neighbors who are clean, keep up the house and say 'hello'," she said.

Mrs. Rothenberg bought her home two years ago for $42,500, and spent $25,000 restoring it. She said that within a year and a half after she had moved onto Logan Circle, owners were selling property for $20,000 more than when she first moved there.

Lodge's home cost $35,000 10 years ago, and is a 10-room home that formerly had 30 people living in it, he said. Now, there are just he, his mother, and a variety of pets. He said he put $25,000 into his house's restoration, too.

Such ambitious restoration projects are happening despite the fact that on any day or night, prostitutes line the streets in the area, causing traffic jams on weekends, and, police say, bringing an increase in related crimes such as robberies and car thefts.

Lt. Sefton said the prostitutes started drifting into Logan Circle after the "hot spots" on T Street and Wallach Place were closed by the police in the summer of 1973. They found the area lucrative, and police said girls were brought in from other large cities.

The third district has two investigators who work on nothing but prostitution cases, he said, adding that the area around Logan Circle has the highest number of prostitutes in the city.

Last year the area's community improvement association "fought the pimps and prostitutes and crime face to face," said Mrs. Rothenberg. Three nights a week from November to March, residents, both black and white, picketed the area from late evening until 2 a.m.

Some of the prostitutes, however, said the picketing had no effect on them.

"It was a waste of time on their part," one said, shrugging her shoulders. "I have a job to do just like they do. I feel I ought to be able to work wherever I want to."

The two-year-old improvement association, which has task force meetings every two weeks with sanitation, housing and vice squad officials, had been encouraged by the results of an experimental antiprostitution police detail last summer.

During July, 1974, about 25 policewomen were stationed in Logan Circle. Compared to July, 1973, there was a 47 per cent reduction in crimes related to prostitution, said Lt. Sefton, in addition to more arrests of prostitutes and their customers.

After the detail was removed, however, crime in the area started to increase again. Some days last month, Lt. Sefton said, the Logan Circle area accounted for 75 per cent of the district's crime.

Lt. Sefton said prostitution attracts other types of crime, because muggers and car strippers are hot on the heels of a prostitute's clients and rob them while they are with the woman.

Hotel owners recently formed an organization called the Logan Circle Concerned Citizens Coalition (CCC) and have obtained a lawyer to help them stop police harassment of their customers. They also want to fight the revoking of their licenses and the forced selling of their property, which is what they believe is the real motive behind their neighbors' move to oust the prostitutes.

"If the blacks don't get together, they're going to move us all clean out," said one CCC member at a recent meeting.

Mrs. Williams, a member of the organization, said her Cadillac Hotel—so named because "I told myself it was as fine as it could be," is a five-story, well-kept building that has about 35 rooms. About 10 are rented to permanent residents, who she described as mainly middle-aged working people, with a few retirees

Mrs. Williams said she usually does not turn prostitutes away from the use of her other rooms, but emphasized they don't provide the biggest part of her business.

As his contribution to the developmental controversy, Councilman Wilson has cosponsored legislation that would stop further acquisition of land by the RLA, tighten procedures for demolition in the city and tax real estate speculation.

Those bills are some of Wilson's ideas for shaping the appearance and future of Logan Circle. Residents of the area, however, are worried that solutions to its problems may be harder to find or accept.

Raspberry

William Raspberry

Post 5/13/75 D

Tourist Homes in Trouble

A number of tourist home operators in the Logan Circle area—some of them in business for several decades—are worried that the restoration of the circle as a middle-class, mostly white preserve will force them into bankruptcy.

Sympathies in this matter have a good deal to do with point of view, of which there are many.

The new residents, for instance, are naturally concerned about the upgrading of the once decaying neighborhood. And while they may not be squeamish about the immorality of prostitution, they do find it—well, unesthetic—to have streetwalkers plying their trade there from noon to dawn.

Their early efforts against the prostitutes, who shifted their operations from 14th Street, one block to the west, a couple of years ago, involved such routine techniques as demands for increased police activity and such novel ones as pickets and flash cameras.

It didn't work.

Allen Rothenberg, the new owner of one of those fine old victorian mansions on the circle, said some time ago that he had no personal objections to prostitution and, in fact, wouldn't mind if a full-fledged whorehouse ottrated next door to him—so long as it was orderly and didn't have the girls and the johns hanging around the street at all hours.

Now the focus seems to have shifted to the tourist homes, where many of the girls take their trade. Get rid of the tourist homes, the reasoning seems to go, and perhaps the girls will "go back to 14th Street."

The old residents of the Logan Circle area have a slightly different point of view. They are not so much protective of the prostitutes as resentful of the fact that police activity against them has increased in direct proportion as the whiteness of the area.

"You couldn't get the police to do anything when we used to call them," they typically complain. "Now they are all over the place."

The police see prostitution on the circle as a problem not of morals but of crime control.

"I wouldn't say there's been an increase in enforcement there—not since the special detail of July and August of last year," said Lt. James Clark of the Third District's crime prevention unit.

"We try to coordinate (our activities) with crime in these areas. A lot of guys are having their cars broken into while they're in the tourist homes with the girls. Auto robberies are up at least 25 per cent, both over last month and over a year ago, and street robberies are also up, as a direct result of the activity of prostitutes."

Lt. Charles J. Hershey of the Morals Division says he is unaware of any special campaign against the tourist home operators, but points out that "we always try to get the licenses of businesses that are operating illegally."

Chester V. McKenzie of the D.C. office of licenses and permits is the man who actually moves to revoke existing licenses or deny new ones. But he says it isn't his idea to move against tourist homes.

He cites a provision of the general licensing regulations to the effect that "no license to operate a housing business may be issued or retained if the chief of police determines that the applicant therefor or the licensee is not a person of good character."

There are only three current challenges to tourist home licenses, all generated by the police, McKenzie said. Two are hard by Logan Circle and the third is a few blocks away on 14th. McKenzie doesn't know whether that constitutes a campaign.

Joyce Chestnut says she knows a campaign when she sees one. Miss Chestnut is a community organizer with the Shaw Project Area Committee, funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"We are for cleaning up the area, too," she said. "But what we are interested in is, what kind of cleaning up. Some of these people have long-term businesses here. Mrs. (Lorraine) Johnson, operator of Johnson's Tourist Home at 1509 Vermont has been in business since 1946, with no harassment. Now she's having problems."

Mrs. Johnson was informed on July 30 that her license is to be revoked because she has been found not to be "of good character." Police arrested a suspected prostitute in her place and charged Mrs. Johnson with keeping a disorderly house.

"She had an offer to buy (the building) the same day she got the notice," Miss Chestnut said, suggesting that real estate speculation may be a part of the motivation for the alleged crackdown.

The Palace Hotel on 14th Street and the Raleigh House just off the circle on 13th are the only other tourist homes whose licenses are under attack.

Myrtle Williams is certain hers will be soon. Mrs. Williams, who has owned the Cadillac Hotel on the circle since 1941, says the police have been "camping on my doorstop, blocking business from coming in the door."

She said an undercover agent brought a prostitute to her place and, before any money changed hands, demanded a copy of a room rent receipt. She thinks she is in no danger from that encounter but still sees the handwriting on the wall.

"Look, I've been going to the meetings (of the Logan Circle Improvement Association) because I thought they were for beautifying and renovating the neighborhood. I'm for that, and I wanted to work with them. But it looks like they want to close me down, and this is the only means of income I have. The girls have only been on the circle for a year or a year and a half. I didn't bring them here. I'm not soliciting for them."

Technically, that ought to be enough. According to an official of the U.S. Attorney's office, a tourist home operator should be in the clear unless he receives proceeds from the prostitute's activities.

But Logan Circle tourist home operators aren't taking much comfort in that technicality. They are in trouble, and they know it.

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 6, 1975

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 20, 1975

SENATE BILL No. 825

Introduced by Senators Smith and Marks

(Coauthors: ~~Assemblyman~~ *Assemblymen* Vasconcellos , *Hart,* and the Joint Committee on Legal Equality (Senators Rains, Presley, and Stevens, and Assemblymen Berman, Egeland, and Maddy))

April 10, 1975

An act to add *and repeal* Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7300) to Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, relating to displaced homemakers, and making an appropriation therefor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 825, as amended, Smith. Displaced homemakers: service center pilot program.

Existing law contains no provisions specifically providing for the counseling and training of persons over 35 who have worked within the home and been supported by others or by welfare assistance but are no longer receiving such support or are no longer eligible for such assistance.

This bill would define such persons as "displaced homemakers" and would require the Secretary of Health and Welfare to establish a pilot program of multipurpose service centers for displaced homemakers in the ~~Counties~~ *County* of Alameda ~~and Santa Clara~~ . The bill would require the secretary to make grants, to the greatest extent possible, to nonprofit agencies or organizations to carry out the various programs of the centers. The service centers would provide job counseling, specified job training programs, assistance in finding permanent employment, and specified service programs

designed to make the displaced homemaker gainfully employed, healthy, and independent.

The bill would require the Secretary of Health and Welfare in consultation with the director of the service center to establish regulations for the operation of the service centers.

The bill would require periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the service centers and the program would automatically be repealed on January 1, 1978, unless reenacted or extended by the Legislature.

The bill would appropriate ~~an unspecified amount~~ *two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000)* to the Health and Welfare Agency to carry out the provisions of the act, such appropriation to be available for expenditure until January 1, 1978.

Vote: ⅔. Appropriation: yes. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7300) is added to Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, to read:

CHAPTER 17.5. DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

7300. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that there is an ever-increasing number of persons in this state who, having fulfilled a role as homemaker, find themselves "displaced" in their middle years through divorce, death of spouse, or other loss of family income. As a consequence, displaced homemakers are very often without any source of income; they are ineligible for categorical welfare assistance; they are subject to the highest unemployment rate of any sector of the work force; they face continuing discrimination in employment because they are older and have no recent paid work experience; they are ineligible for unemployment insurance because they have been engaged in unpaid labor in the home; they are ineligible for social security because they are too young, and for many, they will never qualify for social security because

they have been divorced from the family wage earner; they have often lost their rights as beneficiaries under employers' pension and health plans through divorce or death of spouse, despite many years of contribution to the family well-being; and they are most often ineligible for Medi-Cal, and are generally unacceptable to private health insurance plans because of their age.

The Legislature further finds and declares that homemakers are an unrecognized part of the work force who make an invaluable contribution to the welfare of the society as a whole.

It is the intention of the Legislature in enacting this chapter to provide the necessary counseling, training, jobs, services and health care for displaced homemakers so that they may enjoy the independence and economic security vital to a productive life and to improve the health and welfare of this ever-growing group of citizens.

7301. As used in this chapter, "displaced homemaker" ~~is an individual, over 35 years of age, who has worked in the home, providing unpaid household services for family members; and who has been dependent on the income of another family member, but is no longer supported by that income, or who has been dependent on government assistance as the parent of dependent children, but who is no longer eligible for such assistance; and who is not gainfully employed and who has had, or would have, difficulty in securing employment.~~ *is an individual who:*

(a) Is over 35;

(b) Has worked without pay as a homemaker for his or her family;

(c) Is not gainfully employed;

(d) Has had, or would have, difficulty finding employment; and

(e) (1) Has depended on the income of a family member and has lost that income; or

(2) Has depended on government assistance as the parent of dependent children, but who is no longer eligible for such assistance.

7302. The Secretary of Health and Welfare shall establish a pilot multipurpose service center for displaced

homemakers in the ~~Counties of Alameda and Santa Clara~~ *County of Alameda* To the greatest extent possible the secretary shall make grants to nonprofit agencies or organizations to carry out the various programs of the centers, as enumerated in Sections 7304 to 7310, inclusive. The service centers shall be designed and staffed as follows:

(a) Each of the multipurpose service centers shall be designed to provide displaced homemakers with the necessary counseling, training, skills, services, and education to become gainfully employed, healthy, and independent.

(b) To the greatest extent possible, the staff of the service centers, including supervisory, technical, and administrative positions shall be filled by displaced homemakers. Where necessary, potential staff members shall be provided with on-the-job training by independent contractors or volunteer agencies.

7303. The secretary shall explore all possible sources of funding and in-kind contributions from federal, local, and private sources in establishing the service centers, including building space, equipment, and qualified personnel for training programs.

7304. Each multipurpose service center shall have a job-counseling program for displaced homemakers. Job counseling shall be specifically designed for the person reentering the job market after a number of years as a homemaker The counseling will take into account, and build upon, the skills and experiences of a homemaker. Peer counseling and job readiness as well as skill updating and development shall be emphasized.

7305. Each multipurpose service center shall have a job-training program for displaced homemakers. The staff at the centers shall work with local government agencies and private employers to develop training programs for available jobs in the public and private sectors The job-training programs shall provide a stipend for trainees ~~based on a sliding income scale to be established by the service center staff. Stipends shall range from zero ($0) to sixty dollars ($60) per week of~~

~~training~~.

7306. Each service center shall include, but not be limited to, the following job-training programs:

(a) Lay advocates. This program shall be directed toward developing skills in counseling and advising on administrative procedures in government programs such as social security, supplemental security income, welfare, and unemployment, in order that such trainees will be trained for employment in social service agencies on a community level, such as senior citizen centers and legal aid offices.

(b) Home health technicians. This program shall be directed toward developing skills in nutrition, basic health care, and nursing for the disabled and elderly, in order that such trainees will be trained for employment by persons who are homebound through illness or disability and unable to care for themselves and their own households.

(c) Health care counselors. This program shall be directed toward developing skills in counseling techniques and in basic health care, especially for middle years individuals, in order that such trainees will be trained for employment in community and hospital outpatient health clinics.

7307. Each of the job-training programs enumerated in Section 7306 shall have as a goal for the first year, training and placing displaced homemakers, some of whom could be employed in the service programs specified in Section 7309. ~~The job/training programs shall be evaluated at the end of one year by the service center staff and the trainees, and expanded as feasible. In~~ *In* addition, the service center staff shall develop with the Employment Development Department plans for including more displaced homemakers in existing job-training and placement programs.

7308. Service center staff shall be responsible for assisting the trainee in finding permanent employment. To this end, the secretary and the service center staff shall work with the Employment Development Department and the prime sponsors under the

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974 in the area of the center to secure employment for displaced homemakers.

7309. Each multipurpose service center shall include, but not be limited to, the following service programs for displaced homemakers:

(a) A well-woman health clinic Based on principles of preventative health care and consumer health education, the clinics shall be staffed to the greatest extent possible by displaced homemakers and serve the health needs of older women in particular. The functions of the clinic shall include:

(1) Basic physical and gynecological examinations with emphasis on screening for common health problems of older women. The examinations may be conducted by nurse practitioners. Emphasis of such program shall be on explanation and education about health care and physical well-being.

(2) Information and referral to physicians and clinics.

(3) Discussion and activity groups on menopause, aging, weight, and nutrition.

(4) Alcohol and drug addiction programs designed specifically to deal with the social and physical causes of addiction among displaced homemakers and other middle years women.

(b) Money management courses, including information and assistance in dealing with insurance programs (life, health, home, and car), taxes, mortgages, loans, and probate problems.

(c) Outreach and information for government programs, including concrete information and assistance with supplemental security income, social security, veterans administration benefits, welfare, food stamps, unemployment insurance, and Medi-Cal.

(d) Educational programs, including courses offering credit through community colleges or leading toward a high school equivalency degree. These courses shall be designed to supplement the usual academic course offerings with classes geared toward older persons to improve their self-image and abilities.

~~7310. Fees shall be charged, for the service programs enumerated in Section 7309 and any other programs initiated at the service centers, on a sliding income scale to be established by the service center staff.~~

7310. The secretary, in consultation with the director of the service center, shall establish regulations concerning the eligibility of persons for the job training and other programs of the multipurpose service centers, the level of stipends for the job training programs described in Section 7305, a sliding fee scale for the service programs described in Section 7309, and such other matters as the secretary deems necessary.

7311. (a) The secretary shall require the director and staff of the multipurpose service centers to evaluate the effectiveness of the job training, placement and service components of the center. Such evaluation shall include the number of persons trained, the number of persons placed in employment, follow-up data on such persons, the number of persons served by the various service programs, and cost effectiveness of the various components of the center.

(b) There shall be a first-year evaluation in accordance with the requirements of this section filed by the director with the secretary no later than February 1, 1977; and there shall be a second-year evaluation filed by the director with the secretary no later than January 1, 1978.

7312. The secretary may delegate any or all of the authority granted him by this act to whatever department within the Health and Welfare Agency which he deems appropriate.

7313. This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1978 and as of such date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which is chaptered on or before January 1, 1978, deletes or extends such date.

SEC. 2. The sum of ~~/ / / /~~ ~~dollars (\$/ / / /)~~ *two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000)* is hereby appropriated from the General Fund to the Secretary of Health and Welfare for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act. Such appropriation shall be

The Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade

the active force behind community progress

Joseph H. Riley
President

Board of Trade Building
1129 20th street n.w.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202-659-6456

September 5, 1975

The Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr.
D. C. City Council
The District Building, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

I thought it important for you to have a copy of the letter which we have written to Senator Eagleton concerning the up-coming hearings on the D. C. Revenue Act. A similar letter will be sent to the House District Committee.

While unfortunately these hearings are scheduled so early in the new Home Rule government, it does not alter our fundamental belief that on matters such as these we are committed to working on the local level.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH H. RILEY

Enclosure

The Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade

Joseph H. Riley
President

the active force
behind community progress

Board of Trade Building
1129 20th street n.w.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202-659-6456

September 5, 1975

The Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton, Chairman
Committee on the District of Columbia
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Eagleton:

We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with some observations relating to the D. C. Revenue Bill No. 1-34. As I am sure you are aware, the fiscal condition of the city, particularly the city's 1976 budget, has attracted substantial Board of Trade attention. The full position of the Board of Trade on the city's FY '76 budget was adopted on April 1, 1975. A part of that position is the understanding that selected segments of the business community may well wish to present, either before the City Council or to others, their individual views and not subscribe collectively to the Board of Trade position. Therefore, we see your hearing as an opportunity for these individuals and groups to present their views. Our collective position is a matter of record and is attached for your consideration.

We think you should know that throughout the long process beginning in February with the presentation of the Executive budget, through enactment of the D. C. Revenue and Budget Bills, we found the city government - both the Executive and Legislative sides - to be cooperative and responsive. The Executive Branch, during the process, was very cooperative in providing information and explanation relating to expenditure and revenue matters. They gave much attention to our concern. There were public hearings held by the Council's Budget and Revenue and Finance Committees. More than a dozen open meetings of the Council's Finance and Revenue Committee were held on the revenue package at which sessions there was interest, discussion, and understanding of our views. It is our conclusion, although it would have been helpful to have had more time, that this first year's budgeting process under the new city government generally functioned well.

OUR POSITION

The attached was presented on April 4, 1975, before the Council's Finance and Revenue Committee. It reflects substantial hours of our members' time to analyze and prepare a constructive response to the proposed 1976 budget. It is important at the outset to know that we had three key objectives in the development of the plan.

a. Opposition to the proposed 1% gross receipts tax.

b. Expenditure reductions so as to achieve a level of increase commensurate with previous years.

c. A revenue package which was sensitive to the economic climate existing within the District of Columbia and relative to the fundamental principles of ability to pay and profitability.

Our position was responsive to reasonable increased city revenue needs. It proposed rate increases averaging around 12-1/2% on corporate and unincorporated business, banks and utilities gross earnings. Further, we recommended that additional revenues could be generated by doubling of fines on auto parking and moving violations. These items, we felt, met our criteria on ability to pay and profitability.

At the same time, we resisted proposed expenditures totaling 16%, which was 5% greater than Fiscal '75. We felt that 11%, the average annual increase for previous years, was more appropriate. Accordingly, we proposed reductions totaling $47 million. Action by the Council approximated this figure. More details on our position are contained in the attachment.

UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS

Much has been written about our recommendations as they relate to unincorporated business. There are a few points which need further amplification. First, the record should be clear that our membership is comprised of many professionals. Professionals of many categories took part in the formulation of our position and final policy adopted by the Board of Directors. It remains a fundamental belief that everyone should participate in the cost of government. Therefore, our recommendation suggested that the exemption for professionals under the unincorporated business franchise tax be removed. All unincorporated businesses would continue to pay a rate similar to the corporate tax category. However, the total tax liability should not exceed 1/2 of 1% gross income. At that time, it was projected that this would yield an increase from the unincorporated category of about $4-4.5 million.

The city's revenue needs now and in the future will be substantial. Many of these increases are fixed by law or binding agreements...such as METRO costs. It is our belief that the Board of Trade must be sensitive to the city's revenue needs plus insistent upon expenditure control. We think our 1976 budget/revenue position reflects this principle.

We encourage you to weigh fully the testimony to be given, but weigh it against the record established by the city government in its work as well as against the need for appropriate revenue to balance the budget. Expeditious conclusions on the D. C. Revenue Act should be made so we can move forward in this first full year of Home Rule.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH H. RILEY

Attachment

CCs: The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
The Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson, III
The Honorable John Glenn
The Honorable Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
The Honorable Dewey F. Bartlett
The Honorable Jake Garn

Rent controls are self-defeating unless they are based on sound economics.

COMPLIMENTS OF
AOBA

The Pitfalls in Rent Control

George Sternlieb *Elizabeth Brody*

THE BUNDLE OF RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES we call real property ownership is changing very rapidly, with its ultimate shape as yet unclear. There is no question, however, that the cumulative impact of these changes will have most striking results in terms of housing investment, ownership/management forms, and the whole realty market. Despite the poor track record of "strong medicine applied to weak patients"—urban renewal yielding empty lots rather than revitalization, building code enforcement and rent-withholding generating abandonment rather than improvements—this pattern continues. A prime example is the abdication to local government of state responsibility on the adoption and forms of rent control. In recent months, this has occurred in New Jersey and Florida. Other states certainly will join the parade.

In a classic illustration of Heine's phrase that those who know no history are doomed to repeat it, the lessons of rent control are lost in a sea of anecdote—the poor little old lady living on Social Se-

Dr. George Sternlieb is Director of the Center for Urban Policy Research, and Elizabeth Brody is research assistant for the *Rutgers Law Review*. Some of the conclusions in this article were first set forth in Dr. Sternlieb's books, *The Urban Housing Dilemma* (N.Y.C. Housing Dev. Admin. 1972) and, with R. Burchell, *Residential Abandonment* (Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers Univ. 1973) (reviewed elsewhere in this issue).

curity whose rent has gone up $30 per month, the couple who can no longer afford the community in which they were born, the landlord who threatens to raise his rents to some uncomfortable level. All these incidents are true and can be repeated with infinite variation. Lost in the shuffle, however, is an understanding of the costs and problems of the rent-control remedy.

ONE-SIDED CONTROLS HURT THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

Sooner or later an economic system erodes if control mechanisms do not permit a balancing of income and expenditure. And this goal is clearly impossible when only one element in the system is controlled.

The bulk of operating costs in housing are essentially fixed, with debt service and real estate taxes typically totaling almost 75 percent. Rent controls, therefore, lead to less spending for the remaining items, principally repairs and maintenance, and no web of code enforcement can prevent these cutbacks. Sooner or later, controlling housing income while leaving cost items to be governed by the free market leads to the consumption of capital—the value of the building itself.

And this financial loss hurts not only the property owner. The consequent harm to the physical stock of housing requires little imagination. One need only go to New York City, which has had a temporary rent-control law since 1943, to see the results. Even the former luxury buildings of the Upper West Side, of West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, now bear the probably irremediable stigma of thirty years of one-sided control. Since there is no way of replacing these buildings at current costs, enormous harm is done to the city as a whole and to people looking for adequate housing.

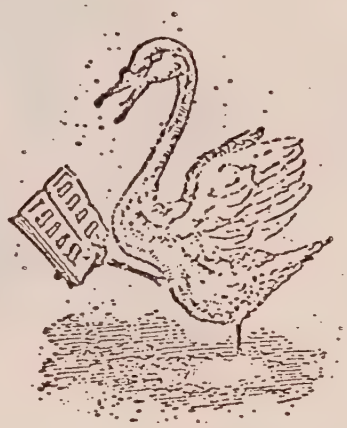
Controls Inhibit Filtering of Housing to the Poor

The bonus in this flow of funds from the building and the landlord go to the tenant in possession; the costs, in the long run, are borne by prospective tenants. Controls tend to lead to a relatively immobile tenantry as the gap between free market rents for new construction and that of controlled stock widens. The natural filtering mechanisms which provide better used housing for the poor therefore stagnate. As late as 1968, 70 percent of New York City's post-1929 controlled buildings—the best of the controlled stock—was occupied solely by whites. Less than 8 percent of these typically large structures had more than token minority representation. Yet minority group individuals make up nearly 30 percent of the city's households.

Furthermore, to the degree that controls inhibit new construction, this effect is twofold. A decrease in new construction means there is less used housing available; consequently, there is a reduced drift of older housing into the hands of poor or less-wanted tenants.

Stabilized Rent Rolls Result in Loss of Tax Revenue

In both New York and New Jersey, real estate taxes run between 20 and 30 percent of the total rent roll. In the long run, the value of a property is a function of the income derived from it. Not atypically, the market values rental buildings at a multiple of their income; a new garden apartment development might sell for six times the rent roll, an older but still middle-income building at four or five times the rent roll.



As controls prevent a structure's rent roll from rising to its free market potential, the building's market value is reduced. Thus, assessments—and taxes—on the structure are reduced by equivalent amounts. The community foregoes tax revenue equivalent to 20-30 percent of the gap between free and controlled rents. The missing tax income must then be borne by the rest of the community, both noncontrolled residential stock and the nonresidential sector. Rent control therefore results in a subsidy to the tenant in the controlled facility—not only from the landlord, but also from the rest of the community.

Rent Controls Inhibit Major Capital Investment

Landlords expect their capital investment in major alterations and improvements to be repaid

from rental income within two to four years. The typical provision in control schemes, however, provides for a return of capital over a period four to eight times as long, thus discouraging new investment in rental housing. The result benefits the middle class, who can live comfortably without major improvements in their relatively new buildings—but only at the expense of the poor, who need new investment in their aged housing in the older cities.

The owner or developer of realty will tend to avoid new investment when controls are anticipated. If he makes a new investment, the developer will charge an initial rent much higher than he otherwise would, even at the cost of slower renting, in order to hedge against expected controls. It is this fear of the future as much as anything else which is leading to the housing abandonment phenomenon, at least in the quantities that are becoming perceptible in older cities where capital value in many buildings has been depleted.

The Shift From Rental to Condominium Housing

Although there are other factors involved, the threat of controls is one reason for the general shift from rental housing to condominium development. What would normally be offered as a rental garden apartment, for example, is increasingly being offered as a condominium unit. The effect is of consequence. Our society is a mobile one with rapidly shifting job types and locations. Yet the shelter needs of new households combined with the reduction in the availability of rental facilities will force many to purchase housing prematurely.

The need for a down payment to purchase a condominium unit may also prevent many families, particularly those with modest incomes, from obtaining adequate housing. In addition, the tax advantage, which is the major attraction of the condominium to the purchaser, is of real significance only to the more affluent. It is as though tax-exempt bonds were the only form of investment available for rich and poor alike.

Yet the drive toward controls continues. Rents are a substantial part of the consumer's expenditures; landlords have lost whatever popularity they may have had; and typically many more renters than landlords are voters. Interestingly enough, we control only rents even though the cost increases of other elements of the economy may be larger, and even though rents have generally lagged behind the consumer price index. Nonetheless, if we are going to have controls, the problem is how to minimize their impact.

PASSING OPERATING COST INCREASES ON TO THE TENANT

Basic to equitable controls is maximizing the number of expense increments passed directly to the rentpayer. Local property taxes and such separately billed items as water and sewage are particularly worthy of special treatment, because of both their size and the increases attendant to them.

Although current local control schemes provide for cost increases to be passed on to tenants, they use formulas based on square footage and the like which are unnecessarily cumbersome and ignore such factors as the relative desirability of certain accommodations and story location. A better mechanism would apportion these expenses among all the dwelling units in the building in proportion to their rents.

The "pass along" principle is easily espoused, but unfortunately it is difficult to apply to charges other than those cited above. One of the fastest rising costs in the rental operating statement is insurance, but the vagaries of rate shift coverage and the like make the problems of direct allocation all too evident.

Determining the Rate of Operating Cost Increases

But if an inflationary index is used to determine overall cost increases, what should it be? The consumer price index is readily secured on a state base and, at least in some locales, on a metropolitan-area base, but it includes a number of elements such as food and clothing which may be irrelevant to building operating costs. More to the point is an annual analysis of operating cost increments for rental properties such as the one prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics under contract to the agency that administers New York City's Rent Stabilization Law. Although the Bureau's specialized analysis may be inapplicable elsewhere, other cities may want to contract with the BLS for similar data. It should be noted, however, that the proportion of operating costs expended on various items varies substantially. Fuel oil, for example, is typically much costlier for small buildings; salaries and wages are higher in large ones. Clearly one overall operating cost figure cannot encompass all the possible variations.

Erratic Financing Terms Elude Rate-of-Return Formulas

A number of formulas involving fair rates of return similar to those used by utilities have been

espoused for rental housing, but utilities are far more consistent in their debt-equity ratios than the housing market. As yet, no administrable method has been proposed. Unfortunately, the most erratic and most significant of all the landlord's cash-flow charges involve financing, which eludes both a "cost of living" and "rate of return" approach.

A typical modern garden apartment development, for example, may carry a mortgage at a modest estimate of five times its rent roll. When the interest rate on a renegotiated mortgage or a new sale goes up from 8 to 10 percent (a not uncommon increase at this writing), there is a 25 percent increase in this one major charge. Under these circumstances, this in turn represents an additional 10 percent drain on the rent roll (five times the rent roll times 2 percent). The owner whose rents may have yielded a comfortable return based on a mortgage secured in the mid-50s at 6 percent, and who wishes to refinance at 10 percent, faces a difficult problem. Unless there is leeway in the basic rent roll, there must be a substantial capitalization of this interest increment at the cost of the value of the building.

It is practically impossible to administer an alleviatory program in this regard. Variations between debt-equity ratios, between self-liquidating versus balloon mortgages, of bonuses and points, and of purchase-money mortgages versus institutional ones create a problem beyond the state of the fiscal administrator's art. The administrator is faced with bailing out high-cost financing on the one hand and establishing capital values for long-held properties on the other. It is done—but only at great cost—with utilities. But there the unit value is very high, the number of individual players low. Contrast that with the rental real estate market!

Another problem occurs when controls are imposed after a new owner has purchased property under costlier financial terms than his predecessor had but before he can increase his rents. And hardship allowances, discussed later in this article, require individual analysis.

PROVIDING INCENTIVES FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Federal efforts—the 312 program, 235j program, and fast tax write-offs—have begun to encourage capital improvements on older residential buildings. If the typical rent-control ordinance is not to nullify these efforts, it should permit a return of capital within at most five years. In addition, the controls must permit substantial rent increases for a completely overhauled structure. Failure to do this would inhibit a process vital to the health of all older areas—whether they be in central cities, older suburbs, or elsewhere. But most of the proposed control mechanisms require tenant approval of the improvements, and previous experience indicates that it is all too rarely forthcoming.

Again, the question is whose interest should dominate. The tenant in residence? The prospective tenant? And where is the public interest?

COPING WITH MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

Service Maintenance and Improvements

To properly maintain the quality of services and provide for rent increases for additional services, a base-line identification of the services currently being provided by the landlord must be established. This process opens up a vast area of minutia. What if the landlord reduces garbage pickups from four times a week to twice a week or, conversely, doubles the number of pickups? How often should the landlord paint? Should the landlord receive higher rent for additional occupancy in a particular unit (for example, if a family doubles up, or if a separated daughter returns with her two small children to live with her parents)?

The federal rent controls during World War II established this base-line documentation, but at great cost. Most of the ordinances we have examined, however, take little recognition of these facts of life.

Eviction, Demolition, Conversion

As the gap between the market rent potential and the controlled rent widens, the tenant in possession acquires an interest in the property leading to conflict with the owner's holding. This is evident not only in battles over rents and services, but also in eviction disputes. On the one hand, particularly where "vacancy decontrol" is the policy, the tenant requires protection against an owner anxious to oust him in order to secure a rent increment. On the other hand, the landlord must be able to oust an unruly or undesirable tenant as well as evict tenants in order to demolish a building or convert it to nonresidential use. Although some model ordinances permit eviction for these reasons, adjudicatory machinery will be required to avoid abuses.

The longer the control system stays in effect, the more substantial and codified become the rights of the tenant in residence, until the New York City "statutory tenant" status is arrived at. (A statutory

tenant may legally hold over beyond his lease term so long as the landlord is unable to meet the eviction requirements of the statute.) This can be at substantial public cost particularly when eviction for new construction (or even public improvement) is contemplated. The property interest which has evolved tends to become codified in law and custom. Tenure therefore becomes inflexible, and the lubricant—tenant buy-out—very expensive.

The Hardship Allowance

A hardship provision in a rent-control law permits the landlord to cope with an unexpected financial problem. The major unfunded repair—a typical example would be an old four-family house which suddenly needs a new boiler—is common. While the purist may argue that the landlord should have provided for this in his reserves procedure, the penalty for a harsh attitude may well be an abandoned building, hurting the tenants as much as the owner.

But appeals for hardship allowances are expensive and cumbersome. New York City's Rent Control Board spends approximately $3,000 in administrative and auditing fees to process a typical successful appeal; the owner's legal costs normally run between six and twelve months' worth of rent increase. Because the potential return is just too small to warrant appeals for hardship surcharges for buildings with fewer than fifty units, applications are made almost exclusively by large-scale building owners. Once again, there is a disparity between the small-scale holding in a city where most rental buildings contain less than ten units and the giant garden apartments in the suburbs.

The problems of violations and appeals from violations are commonly sloughed off as something for the civil courts. One has only to look at the level of delay in the civil courts of most jurisdictions to shudder at this prospect.

DEVELOPING SUPPORT STRUCTURES FOR RENT-CONTROL PROGRAMS

The question which tests the basic philosophy behind specific administrative procedures is whether we are protecting the tenant in residence or controlling the apartment unit.

- If we wish to protect the present occupants of apartments from inordinate rent increments, we decontrol the unit when they leave that apartment.
- If we are stabilizing the apartment unit, we go beyond the immediate occupants' rights to reordering the market itself.

Even under the first alternative, the question remains whether the first rent of the new tenant should be wholly at the landlord's option, with subsequent rent increases controlled by the basic mechanism. When should a tenant be deemed to have given up his unit? Do sublessee's require the protection of controls? Children? Grandchildren? Vacancy-decontrol laws have raised further questions.

It is tempting to adopt a public policy without developing its support structure—to be on the "good" side without paying the price. But the penalties of rent control are substantial enough that its necessity and/or political inevitability should be debated.

CONCLUSION

It is fallacious to think of rent controls as short-term mechanisms requiring little in the way of machinery and structuring; one need only cite the dates of England's Temporary Rent Control Act (1915) and the Temporary Rent Control Act of New York (1943)—both still operative, but the latter, at least, being phased out rapidly under vacancy decontrol. If controls are imposed after a careful weighing of their costs and benefits, the procedures adopted should be based on an understanding of the economics involved so as to be truly useful and usable. They must also involve much more structuring of guidelines, data sources, and adjudicatory mechanisms than have as yet been advanced.

APARTMENT and OFFICE
BUILDING ASSOCIATION
of metropolitan washington
1511 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

Honorable Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
City Council, D.C.
District Bldng. 14th & E Sts.NW
Washington, D.C. 20004

Resource Recovery

3328 17th st. N.W.
Washington D.C 20010
September 18, 1975

Dear Council on Hobson:

As today is a day for collection of household waste, I read with added interest the item about the proposed construction of a recycling plant at Fenton.

Forty years ago when I was a housewife in Virginia, I learned to wash cans and collapse them and wash jars and bottles before they were put out for collection. They were kept separate from paper, garbage and other waste. It was a hardship for the household and it certainly was a disagreeable operation. The city took the glass and metal.

I hate to think that D.C. households would be so lacking in intelligence that such a procedure could not be effective. But when I see the occupants of premises across the street throw trash from their windows to the sidewalk and sweep debris from their front way to the gutter, I fear to admit a separation of home project might be difficult to carry on.

I have wondered why the letter or article-letter

regulations. Leaves not been enforced.
Trash is supposed to be contained in proper receptacles, cans, or bags. It isn't. Tops that fit are supposed to be on cans. They aren't. The mix of garbage with trash is a great way to feed rats and stray animals.
Soon the leaves will fall and residents will begin to worry about burning in backyard stoves. If the residents can be reminded to bag leaves in their premises and the public property adjacent (see DC Code), the city will be in much better shape.

My next door neighbor has a bubble upside down in her front yard - it has been there for four months. It is not a work of art so we are the wrong people. Can any thing be done about it?
It is good to know that your health continues to improve and I hope it increases your ability to do good things for D.C. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jane Jones

3328 17th st. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010

WASHINGTON, DC
PM
15 SEP

Councilman Julius Hobson, Sr.
D.C. City Council
14th and E streets N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Fully Raspberry

William Raspberry

School Discipline: A Double Standard?

It isn't always racism, meanness or disrespect that leads white teachers to do unfortunate things to minority students. Sometimes it is a matter of simply not knowing what to do, of not knowing which impulses or which pieces of advice to follow.

Take the question of discipline, whether it applies to classroom deportment or to academic effort.

Teachers (and principals and school systems) are under attack for letting black children get away with things that white children would be required to stop immediately: wearing hats in class, for instance, or using street language or skipping class or assignments.

But they are also under attack for suspending black students at roughly twice the rate of white students. This disproportionate suspension was the subject of a recent report by the Children's Defense Fund.

Now there is a third attack to the effect that praise too freely given is a detriment to the academic achievement of minority students.

Harrison Mann, a former delegate to the Virginia General Assembly and now a Washington lawyer, provides an example of the first kind of criticism.

"I am frequently called upon to give lectures in the Arlington schools, either on Arlington history or Virginia government," he said. "The last time I did so was to combined classes at a junior high school.

"There were eight or ten blacks in the group (mostly girls, incidentally) who sat together. During the entire time I tried to give my lecture, they talked, laughed and played. In fact, did everything but listen, and since it was quite a disturbance, it was most annoying and very difficult.

"Teachers (and principals and school systems) are under attack for letting black children get away with things that white children would be required to stop immediately."

"The two teachers rapped for attention several times but did nothing to stop this behavior, studiously ignoring it. The rest of the class was orderly.

"I started to tell the disturbers to get out of the classroom if they were not going to listen, but thought better of it as it probably would have led only to a confrontation.

"After the period, the teachers apologized to me and said that they had no control, that any disciplinary effort on their part would bring the retort by the black pupils that they were being discriminated against, picked on; that this was the usual condition under which the school operated, that discipline only occurred in classes taught by black teachers who wouldn't stand for that kind of behavior.

"As to solutions, I don't see but two, neither of which is satisfactory to anyone who is interested in education: suspension, or have all black teachers —or provide for black monitors to keep order."

Perhaps the most unusual thing about Mann's experience was his decision to talk publicly about it.

But there may be a surprise or two in a study done for Stanford University by Celestino Fernandez, Ruben Espinosa and Sanford Dornbusch, as reported in the Education Daily of Sept. 22.

The study, based on interviews of 770 students in eight San Francisco high schools last year, revealed that frequent praise of Chicano students for inferior work did not inspire better work, but just the opposite.

The researchers found that teachers were more likely to praise black and Chicano students than "other white or Asian" students, even though some of the more praised group cut classes twice a week and failed to turn in assignments.

"There was no evidence that Chicano students cared less about learning or grades than others; indeed they were almost indistinguishable (in this respect) from Asian students, the group whose achievement level was highest in the school system . . . These Chicano students did not tell us that school was unimportant. Quite the contrary. They told us that school was important, that their parents supported and cared about school, and that they saw a link between school and their occupational futures.

"Yet, they were not putting out effort in school to work toward that future. Most important, according to our measure of self-assessment, many Chicanos doing very badly in school don't know it and believe they are trying very hard."

Apparently even those students who were goofing off were persuaded by the unwarranted praise that they were really working hard.

Blacks and Chicanos were the two groups with the lowest achievement levels and the highest incidence of teacher praise. "For example," the researchers found, "48 per cent of the students lowest in math achievement scores reported that they usually or always received teacher praise, compared to 30 per cent of the highest achieving group."

But what of the widely held notion that warmth and sympathy encourages academic exertion?

"Our data support his hypothesis—at least to the extent that students believe they put out more effort," the researchers reported.

"But to maximize effort warmth alone is not enough; it should be accompanied by academic responsiveness and challenging standards."

They conceded that it is difficult to set appropriate standards for black and Chicano students who enter high school with poor preparation in reading and math.

"One would expect a major problem to be the assignment of work that is beyond the level of student preparation," the researchers said. "But we found another problem—that Chicano and black students often received assignments that were not sufficiently challenging."

Resource Recovery

Dear

The Council of the District of Columbia is presently considering the approval of $9.6 million for a resource recovery facility based on a study done by the National Center for Resource Recovery (NCRR) prior to the elected City Council. Because of a number of reservations about the project itself and the way the contract for the feasibility study was assigned, I introduced a resolution disapproving the expenditure of the $9.6 million on October 7, 1975, and called on the District Government to competitively select an experienced energy recovery consultant to locate a firm market and only then to competitively design and construct a resource recovery facility tailored to meet the needs of that energy market.

There will be a number of important meetings related to this issue during the next several weeks. I hope interested organizations and individuals will plan to make their views known at these sessions and discuss whether the City should competively design a resource recovery system (as called for in the Resource Recovery Disapproval Resolution), support modifications in the present plan, or support the existing plan. I am enclosing some recent material which may be helpful in the development of a presentation.

The first meeting of the Budget Committee to consider the Resource Recovery Disapproval Resolution will tentatively be on Wednesday, December 3, at 2:00 p.m. in Room 503 of the District Building. If you would like to request five minutes to present your views (or submit them in writing) please contact my Executive Assistant, Paul "Sandy" Brown at 638-2223. We will keep you informed of future meetings.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large

Enclosure

Dear

The Council of the District of Columbia is presently considering the approval of $9.6 million for a resource recovery facility based on a study done by the National Center for Resource Recovery (NCRR) prior to the elected City Council. Because of a number of reservations about the project itself and the way the contract for the feasibility study was assigned, I introduced a resolution disapproving the expenditure of the $9.6 million on October 7, 1975, and called on the District Government to competitively select an experienced energy recovery consultant to locate a firm market and only then to competitively design and construct a resource recovery facility tailored to meet the needs of that energy market.

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There will be a number of important meetings related to this issue during the next several weeks. I hope interested organizations and individuals will plan to make their views known at these sessions and discuss whether the City should competively design a resource recovery system (October 7 resolution), to support modifications in the present plan, or to support the existing plan. I am enclosing some recent material which may be helpful in the development of a presentation.

The first meeting of the Budget Committee to consider the ~~October 7 resolution~~ will tentatively be on Wednesday, December 3 at 2:00 pm in Room 503 of the District Building. If you would like to request five minutes to present your views (or submit them in writing) please contact my Executive Assistant Paul "Sandy" Brown at 638-2223. We will keep you informed of future meetings.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

October 8, 1975

Mr. Harold F. Riedel
Amoco Oil Company
10400 Connecticut Avenue
Kensington, Maryland 20795

Dear Mr. Riedel:

Thank you for your communication concerning legislation currently pending before the Council of the District of Columbia.

I appreciate your interest in the affairs of the city and I will certainly keep your views in mind when the Council considers this issue.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Reference: Bill 1-39

File
Bill 1-39

AMOCO OIL COMPANY
10400 CONNECTICUT AVE.
KENSINGTON, MD. 20795

September 11, 1975

Council Member Rev. Jerry A. Moore, Jr.
Council of the District of Columbia
5th Floor, District Building
14th & E Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20004

Attention: Anthony Rachal

Dear Councilman Rev. Moore:

Re: Bill No. 1-39

The provisions of this bill would prohibit a producer or refiner of petroleum products from operating with company personnel a retail service station. Uniformity of treatment would be required of producers, refiners and wholesalers with respect to retail service station dealers in the extension of voluntary allowances and in the supplying of equipment rentals and allocation of petroleum products.

Legislation of this type raises serious constitutional issues regarding the validity of such an exercise of the police power of the District. In a decision concerning a statute similar to this proposal, a Florida court held that "the state cannot arbitrarily interfere in private business or impose unreasonable restrictions upon them under the guise of protecting the public." (Exxon Corporation et al v. Doyle Conner, Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services of the State of Florida et al, Second Judicial District, Leon County, Florida. Copy enclosed.)

Bill No. 1-39 is anti-consumer in that it fails to recognize the fact that company operated service stations provide the only real conduit through which new sales methods and products may be tested. If successful, they are passed on to the retail dealers at a savings to both the dealer and the consumer and if such methods or products are unsuccessful, the company bears the expense. The company operated station provides the most economical facility for the testing of products and merchandising methods and benefits all parties concerned. The company operated station generally carries a greater selection of merchandise and services and provides a training center for new dealers, all of which benefit the consuming public.

In effect, the public would be harmed rather than protected by the exercise of the police power contemplated by Bill No. 1-39. Amoco Oil Company does not currently operate with company personnel any retail service stations in the District of Columbia. However, we believe very strongly in the free enterprise system and feel the restrictions placed on our business by the enactment of this proposal would be very detrimental to the consuming public, as well as to our own service station dealers, who are independent businessmen, and to Amoco Oil Company.

For these reasons, Amoco Oil vigorously opposes the adoption of I-39 and we urge your serious consideration and approval of this position.

Sincerely,

/Harold F. Riedel

HAROLD F. RIEDEL

HFR/elc

Attachment

cc: Councilman Julius W. Hobson, Jr. (w/enc.)
Councilwoman Nadine Winter (w/enc.)
Gregory Mise - Comm. on Judiciary & Criminal Law, Council of the District of Columbia (w/enc.)
John A. McIntyre - API (wo/enc.)

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

DIRECT OIL CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, KAYO OIL COMPANY, a Delaware corporation, and TENNECO OIL COMPANY, a Delaware corporation,	*	
Plaintiffs,		
vs.	*	CASE NO. 74-1185
DOYLE CONNER, as Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services of the State of Florida, and the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES of the State of Florida,	*	
Defendants.	*	

FINAL JUDGMENT

The above-captioned case came before this Court for pre-trial conference on September 18, 1974. The case was at issue on plaintiffs' amended complaint and defendants' answer. Counsel for all parties appeared and presented statements of position, representations and stipulations of facts and argument to the Court. The Court having duly considered the same and being advised in the premises, the Court finds that this case is in the appropriate posture for disposition by motion for summary judgment. The Court further finds that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact that is relevant to the final disposition of this case, and that final judgment should be entered on behalf of plaintiffs as a matter of law. It is hereby

ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that:

1. The Florida facilities at which Direct Oil Corporation, Kayo Oil Company, and Tenneco Oil Company respectively sell their petroleum products at retail are operated to provide for the sale of petroleum products and other items of merchandise at retail without offering a full line of automotive service such as

automobile repair and maintenance work, lubricating, and the sale and installation of tires, batteries and accessories.

2. Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 880, which became law on July 3, 1974, and which becomes effective on October 1,1974, as Section 526.151, Florida Statutes (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), does not contemplate or apply to facilities of the type operated by Direct Oil Corporation, Kayo Oil Company, or Tenneco Oil Company as described above.

3. In view of the foregoing, Direct Oil Corporation, Kayo Oil Company and Tenneco Oil Company are not subject to the provisions of the Act.

4. The question of the constitutionality of the Act is in no way resolved or affected by this Final Judgment.

5. Defendants, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services of the State of Florida and Doyle Conner, as Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services of the State of Florida, his agents, employees, deputies and all persons in concert and participation with them, are hereby enjoined from taking any action to enforce Florida Statutes Section 526.151 against plaintiffs Direct Oil Corporation, Kayo Oil Company and Tenneco Oil Company.

6. Final judgment is hereby entered in favor of plaintiffs, Direct Oil Corporation, Kayo Oil Company and Tenneco Oil Company, and each of them, and against defendants, Doyle Conner, as Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services of the State of Florida, and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services of the State of Florida, jointly and severally, and said defendants shall go hence without day. The parties are to bear their own respective costs.

DONE AND ORDERED this 27TH day of SEPTEMBER, 1974, in [illegible], Tallahassee, Florida.

(S) BEN C. WILLIS
Circuit Court Judge

Please see page 2

The Honorable Julius Hodson

NEWSLETTER

Seventh Monthly Meeting of The

EAGER BREATHERS RESPIRATORY HEALTH CLUB

October 1975

Last Club Meeting The seventh Club meeting was held Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1975 at Gorman Auditorium of Georgetown University Hospital. The speaker was Mr. Robert J. O'Connor who talked about "Breathing Machines and Oxygen -- their use and care in the home." Mr. O'Connor's talk included a demonstration of various machines to assist a person with respiratory problems. These machines, in combination with medication administered through them can help to loosen secreations and clear breathing passages. Particular care in their cleaning is important to avoid infection from unsterile equipment.

Mr. O'Connor also discussed the proper use of oxygen in the home and some of the safety measures which should be followed at home. Mr. O'Connor is a Certified Respiratory Therapist. He attended the University of Pennsylvania. For a number of years he was Head of the Respiratory Therapy Department at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda. At present he is Home Care Supervisor for Oxygen Therapy Services, Inc., Beltsville, Maryland.

Report of Club Meeting Held September 22 At our September meeting, Harold M. Silver, M.D. spoke to us on "Tips on Travel for People with Lung Disease." His presentation was very interesting and timely, particularly for those of us who get away for Fall and Winter vacations, arranging to go to warmer climates. He stressed the limitations that one with chronic obstructive lung diseases must accomodate in traveling, an example of which was the increased difficulty of breathing as altitude increases. Dr. Silver's tips will make travel more worthwhile and enjoyable for all of us.

Colleen Kigin, physical therapist, head of the Physical Therapy Department at GW University Medical Center, was the next speaker. She explained the use of a hand vibrator to aid in the loosening of mucus in the lungs so it can be expelled readily. She demonstrated ways in which the vibrator could be used alone or with the help of another person.

Our next speaker was Miss Mildred Post who described the services of a travel club which is for non-smokers. Various trips are sponsored -- one-day trips, overnight as well as extended travel by bus, train and plane. You may inquire further by writing to Miss Post, Non-Smokers Travel Club, 8928 Bradmoor Drive, Bethesda, Maryland 20034- Phone (evenings) 301-530-1664.

IAMAT For the past ten years or so the International Association for Medical Assistance to Travelers (IAMAT) has helped travelers to find competent medical aid in foreign countries without being endangered by differences in language or in approaches to diagnostic and therapeutic problems. It is a nonprofit worldwide association of English speaking doctors ready to aid the international traveler with their knowledge of North American and British medical techniques and terminology. Membership in IAMAT is voluntary and free. A patient-member pays no membership fee but accepts the responsibility to pay a moderate fee to physicians and to medical institutions treating him abroad. The Association is a nonprofit charitable organization funded soley by donations from its traveler-members and from supporters in the medical professions of the world. Donations are tax deductible in the United States.

Members of the organization are given a pocket-sized directory listing IAMAT centers abroad and their addresses and phone numbers in more than 400 cities in 116 countries. Members also receive a membership card which makes them eligible for IAMAT services, as well as the World Immunization and Malaria Risk Chart and a Traveler Clinical Record to assure continuity for medical care during travels. The activities of the organization have appeared in The Journal of the American Medical Association (Vol. 226, No. 5, October 29, 1973) and the Canadian Medical Association Journal (Vol. 108, June 23, 1973), among other publications. The organization has three primary committees: Committee on Thromboembolic Conditions and Standardization of Prothrombin Time Tests; Committee on Allergy and Drug Sensitivities; and Committee on Diabetes and Metabolic Disease. The head office of the organization is Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue, Suite 5620, New York, New York 10001.

RESPIRATORY ENABLING ACT OF 1975 In earlier Newsletters we have commented on our efforts to have the District's motor vehicle regulations provide that persons disabled with lung disorders may be classified as disabled persons in order to receive special vehicle bumper stickers which, among other things, authorize special parking privileges. On September 2, the Club's position was set forth in letters to Councilmembers Jerry Moore and Polly Shackleton. On September 4, Mr. Suggs, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Brown met with Reverend Jerry Moore at his office, reviewed the situation with him, and he volunteered to introduce legislation designed to afford persons disabled by respiratory illnesses the same parking benefits as other disabled persons. The proposed legislation was drafted by Anthony M. Rachal, III, Staff Director, Transportation and Environmental Affairs Committee, who has been very helpful in the expeditious handling of the matter. Mrs. Polly Shackleton advised us that she would be a co-sponsor of the legislation. At the Council meeting on September 9, 1975, Rev. Moore introudced the bill and, in addition to Mrs. Shackleton, Councilmembers Barry, Clarke, Coates, Dixon, Hardy, Hobson, D. Moore, Spaulding, and Wilson asked to co-sponsor the "Respiratory Enabling Act of 1975." It is anticipated that the following language will be used in defining a disabled person,"one. . .

. . .who suffers from any respiratory disease or ailment to the extent that either his Forced (Respiratory) Expiratory Volume in one second (FEV_1) or his Forced Vital Capacity (FVC) or both, when measured by a Spirometer, is less than 55% of Predicted Normal Values for his age, sex, and height.

We are all indebted to Councilmember Jerry Moore who, at the suggestion of Mr. Suggs, agreed to quarterback this public service legislation and who indicated that the Act will be passed as soon as the statutory waiting period expires.

SPECIAL NOTES

WASHINGTONIANS FOR NON-SMOKERS RIGHTS

The D.C. Lung Association has announced the formation of a new organization WASHINGTONIANS FOR NON-SMOKERS RIGHTS, made up of residents who are concerned by the lack of compliance with existing no smoking regulations and with the rights of non-smokers. Interested? Call 785-2444.

LOAN LIBRARY

The D.C. Lung Association has recently established a loan library which makes reading materials available to all Club members. Books can be picked up and returned at Club meetings. We hope that everyone will take advantage and "read up."

RETIRED PERSONS PHARMACY

The Retired Persons Pharmacy is an organization offering a vast number of services to retired persons. Not only do they offer discount prescriptions (with over the phone ordering and free mailing services to you); they also offer insurance coverage (auto, home-owners, and health); guides for the retired (housing, budget, food maintenance); all the latest news on social security, education and bills before congress for retired persons; plus many organized travel groups and trips.

The cost of all this is $2.00 per year memberships, or $5.00 per three year membership. For more information write: RETIRED PERSONS PHARMACY
1224 24th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037

or call: 965-2800, extension 33

"GREETINGS FROM THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA"

This annual appeal has gone forward, perhaps you have already received yours. The lovely and lively designs -- one from each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Samoa-Guam -- were all drawn by children.

LUNG ASSOCIATION'S PROGRAMS INCLUDE:

1. Research on causes, treatment and control of emphysema and other lung diseases.
2. The campaign to eradicate tuberculosis.
3. Improvement of community health and welfare.
4. Control of air pollution.
5. Anti-smoking publicity ("Kick the Habit").

Your gift is tax deductible. Just write or call the District of Columbia Lung Association, 1714 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036; (202) 785-2444. It's a matter of life and breath!

EAGER BREATHERS RESPIRATORY HEALTH CLUB

What is it?

An education and social club to help people who suffer from various chronic respiratory diseases. At club meetings members hear lectures on topics related to their illness. These lectures are given by doctors, nurses, therapists and other medical professionals who specialize in respiratory diseases.

Why is it?

To allow people who suffer from respiratory diseases to become more knowledgeable about their condition and how to deal with it.

To provide a relaxed setting in which people can ask questions and discuss their own concerns with others in similar circumstances.

When and where are meetings held?

The club meets the last Wednesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. Currently, meetings are being held in the Gorman Auditorium of the Georgetown University Hospital.

Are the purposes of the club endorsed by any professional medical group?

Yes. Both the District of Columbia Lung Association and the D.C. Thoracic Society endorse the purposes of the club.

Are there other things the club is doing?

Yes. At each meeting, educational material is handed out for use by club members.

The club also has several committees that are involved in different things such as choosing speakers and topics for club meetings, visiting people in the hospital, preparing statements on public issues such as cigarette smoking and air pollution, publishing a club newsletter, and referring people to smoking withdrawal programs.

Does it cost anything to join the club or to receive information?

No. The club is a free service sponsored by the D.C. Lung Association and funded through the annual Christmas Seal Campaign. There are no dues.

How can I join the club and receive information?

Call or write the D.C. Lung Association and ask to be put on the mailing list.
Address: 1714 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: 785-2444.

What do club members think about the club?

Members have consistently remarked:
"The speakers are excellent." "There hasn't been a meeting yet where I haven't learned something." "I now feel more able to deal with my condition."

June 13, 1975

October 28, 1975

Herbert O. Reid, Esquire
Professor of Law
Howard University School of Law
2935 Upton Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Herb:

I plan to introduce either a bill or resolution in the City Council to proceed toward statehood for the District of Columbia.

For that purpose, I would like to know the following:

(1) Is the City Council a legislative body? (2) If it is a legislative body, is it comparable to a present day state legislature or comparable to a territorial legislature prior to the time the territory became a state in the union, and (3) is it within the power of the Council to directly authorize a constitution writing process?

I would like to give you a call in the next few days and ask what you can do to help in this regard.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large

Herbert Reid, Sr.
901 6th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Herb,

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For that purpose, I would like to know the following: (1) is the City Council a legislative body, (2) if it is a legislative body, is it comparable to a present day state legislature or comparable to a territorial legislature prior to the time the territory became a state in the union, and (3) is it within the power of the Council to directly authorize a constitution writing process?

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Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

686-6575

Professor of Law
Howard U S of L
2935 Upton St NW
DC 20008

Sex History Ruled Out in Rape Trial

By Stephen Green

A judge has ruled for the first time in D.C. Superior Court that a rape victim's sexual relations with other men may not be used as evidence in the trial of her alleged attacker.

Judge Norma Johnson issued the ruling from the bench Tuesday during the rape trial of 19-year-old Spencer McLean.

McLean, of 7011 9th St., NW, was found guilty by a jury Wednesday of raping a 17-year-old girl in June.

Stuart Johnson, attorney for McLean, had planned to call as witnesses several youths who allegedly would have testified that the girl in the past consented to have sexual relations with them.

However, Assistant U.S. Attorney Jason D. Kogan opposed this, arguing that such testimony would have no relevance as to whether a rape was committed. Judge Johnson ruled in favor of Kogan's argument.

"It's the first ruling like this in the District of Columbia," said Kogan.

In other rape trials, judges in D.C. have permitted testimony about the alleged rape victim's relations with other men.

While Johnson's ruling is not binding on other judges it could be used as a precedent in similar situations.

If McLean appeals his conviction by contesting her ruling, the ultimate decision in the case by the D.C. Court of Appeals would cover all rape cases in the Superior Court.

Sandra Porter, public relations officer of the D.C. Chapter of the National Organization for Women, (NOW) hailed the ruling as "what we've been fighting for." She said NOW believes that a woman's sexual relations with other men "is not relevant" in a rape case.

U.S. Attorney Earl J. Silbert

college women who have been raped to come forward.

See RAPE, C4, Col.1

Rape

THE WASHINGTON POST Friday, January 9, 1976

Sex History Banned In D.C. Rape Trial

RAPE, From C1

and be willing to testify." He said some women have been reluctant to press rape charges because they do not want their sexual history made public.

The most recent state appeals court decision of the subject came in October from the Virginia Supreme Court when it ruled that in Virginia a woman's history of sexual conduct with other men may not be used as evidence in a rape case.

Fairfax County Commonwealth's Attorney Robert F. Horan Jr. said that before the October decision some Virginia judges permitted such testimony, while others didn't.

He said legislation will be proposed in the next session of the General Assembly to forbid such testimony by statute. He said this should encourage rape victims to press charges because they won't have to fear hearing "a litany" of their sexual history.

Under D.C. case law, corroborative evidence, or evidence other than the victim's testimony is needed for conviction. Last year in a rape case trial, Superior Court Judge Theodore Newman refused to tell the jury such corroborative evidence is required and the D.C. Court of Appeals now is deciding whether to uphold his decision.

Appeals courts in 15 other states, including Maryland and Virginia, have issued rulings similar to Judge Johnson's.

During the trial, the victim testified she had known McLean for several years and had agreed to go to a movie with him. However, she said, instead he drove her to an apartment where three other youths were waiting and that she was raped by all four.

McLean testified she had agreed to have relations with him and that she had previously had done so during the past four years.

Kogan said he opposed admitting testimony about the girl's relations with other men "because if a woman consents to having sex with one man, it does not mean she has to consent to having relations with another."

He also said that "the girl and her life was not on trial."

McLean's attorney argued unsuccessfully that the girl's past actions could show a pattern of sexual behavior and attack the credibility of her testimony.

January 12, 1976

Dr. William H. Rumsey
Director
Department of Recreation
3149 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010

Dear Dr. Rumsey:

On Monday, January 26, 1976, the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs will be conducting a public hearing on the FY 1977 Budget for the Department of Recreation, Office of Youth Opportunity Services and the Public Library.

The hearing is scheduled to begin promptly at 2:00 p.m. in Room 410 of the District Building. Mrs. Lorraine McCottry will be contacting you to verify the time of your testimony.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs

Enclosure

January 12, 1976

Dr. Wendell P. Russell, President
D.C. Teachers College and
Federal City College
1420 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Dr. Russell:

On January 23, 1976, the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs will be conducting a public hearing on the FY 1977 Budget for the District of Columbia Public Schools, Board of Higher Education, D.C. Teachers College, Washington Technical Institute and Federal City College.

I plan to receive testimony on the D.C. Public Schools budget during the morning session. I have scheduled the presentation and testimony on the institutions of higher education to begin at 2:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers. Mrs. Lorraine McCottry will be contacting you to verify the time of your testimony.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs

Enclosure

January 12, 1976

Mr. Vincent Reed
Acting Superintendent
D.C. Public Schools
12th Floor-The Presidential Building
415 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Reed:

On Friday, January 23, 1976, the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs will be conducting a public hearing on the Fiscal Year 1977 Budget for the District of Columbia Public Schools, the Board of Higher Education, D.C. Teachers College, Washington Technical Institute, and Federal City College.

I plan to receive testimony on the D.C. Public Schools' budget beginning promptly at 9:30 a.m. in the Council Chambers. Mrs. Lorraine McCottry will be contacting you to verffy the time of your testimony.

Sincerely,

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs

Enclosure

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

Resolution

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To Council Members & Committee Clerks

From Legislative Services Unit (Room 219)

Date January 16, 1976

Subject 39th Legislative Meeting, held Tuesday, January 13, 1976

For your information and use, attached is a copy each of legislation introduced at the subject meeting of the Council and referred to your committee for further review and recommendation for Council action.

A request for publication of these items in the D.C. Register has been forwarded to the D.C. Executive Secretary. In addition, copies have been transmitted to Judith Rogers for information and comment by the Executive.

Addressees:

✓ Julius Hobson
Chairperson, Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs

Patricia Miner
Committee Clerk

Attachments: PR 1-132 and Bill 1-227

Referred to: ERYA Committee

RESOLUTION (PR 1-132 of 1-13-76)

To approve the classification of positions under the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That the classifications of the position of Assistant for Evaluation of Elementary and Secondary Act Title I Programs, to Salary Class 8, and the position of Assistant for Special Programs, Title II, National Defense Education Act, to Salary Class 8, on the salary schedule contained in section 1 of the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended (D.C. Code, sec. 31-1501), are hereby approved.

Referred to: ERYA Committee

A B I L L (Bill 1-227 of 1-13-76)

To amend section 5(b) of the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 relating to the classification of positions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That section 5(b) of the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 (D.C. Code, sec. 31-1522(b)) is amended by striking out "Board of Commissioners" wherever it occurs and inserting in lieu thereof "Mayor" at each such place.

WAR:kc
12/8/75
CCL 192/1

Recreation

STATEMENT INTRODUCING THE JOSEPH COLE
RESOLUTION

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Joseph H. Cole for his dedicated service to the District of Columbia Department of Recreation. Through his leadership, Washington has constructed the first municipal recreation center for the mentally and physically handicapped in the country. His administration has been characterized by the beginning of a comprehensive program for the mentally handicapped.

I must commend him for his fine accomplishment in the development of recreational facilities: during the 9-1/2 years of his directorship, 46 multi-use centers and swimming pools have been constructed in all areas of the city. One of his notable accomplishments in this area has been the 350-acre camp in Scotland, Maryland. The Youth Gardens program has served to broaden the recreational horizons of urban youth.

The following resolution is presented in recognition of his accomplishments in his professional career and to wish him every success in his new career of leisure.

January 13, 1976

Resolution

Council of the District of Columbia
Memorandum

City Hall, 14th and E Streets, N.W. 20004 Fifth Floor 638-2223 or Government Code 137-3806

To All Councilmembers

From Julius W. Hobson JWH

Date January 12, 1976

Subject Resolution Honoring Joseph H. Cole

At the legislative Session on January 13, 1976 I will introduce a special resolution honoring Joseph Cole for his 40 years of service to the District of Columbia in the Department of Recreation. Mr. Cole will be here tomarrow at the time of the consideration of the resolution. I hope that you will join me in honoring Mr. Cole for his indefatigble efforts for recreational services.

Attachment

A RESOLUTION

In the Council of the District of Columbia

To honor Joseph H. Cole and to proclaim Friday, January 16, 1976, as Joseph H. Cole Day.

Whereas, Joseph H. Cole has retired from the Directorship of the Department of Recreation after forty years of valuable service to the children and residents of Washington, D.C.; and

Whereas, the leadership of Joseph H. Cole has enhanced the recreational resources of Washington with the addition of ten swimming pools, fifteen Walk-to-Learn-to Swim pools, expanded recreational hours, twenty-one recreational centers, and a 350-acre resident camp; and

Whereas, Joseph H. Cole's foresight has made Washington, D.C. a national leader in the development of municipal centers for the physically and mentally handicapped; and

Whereas, Joseph H. Cole's efforts have received awards from the National Sports Foundation, the National Therapeutic Recreation Association and the American Association for Mental Deficiency; and

Whereas, Joseph H. Cole's professionalism and dedication has creatively, constructively and irrevocably touched the mind, the body and the heart of all of Washington,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT:

Resolved, by the Council of the District of Columbia,

That this resolution may be cited as the "Resolution Honoring Joseph H. Cole".

Sec. 2. The Council of the District of Columbia salutes Joseph H. Cole for his lifetime of beneficial public service, and proclaims Friday, January 16, 1975, as Joseph H. Cole Day.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Council shall transmit a copy of this resolution, upon its adoption, to Joseph H. Cole.

Sec. 4. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Joseph Cole for his dedicated service to the District of Columbia Department of Recreation. Through his leadership, Washington has constructed the first municipal recreation center for the mentally handicapped in the country. His administration has been characterized by the beginning of a comprehensive ~~its outstanding~~ programs for the mentally and physically handicapped.

I must commend him for his fine accomplishment in the development of recreational facilities: during ~~his~~ the 9 1/2 years of his directorship, 46 multi-use centers and swimming pools have been constructed in all areas of the city. One of his notable accomplishments in this area has been the 350-acre camp in Scotland, Maryland.

He has ~~been instrumental~~ in providing a wide range of activities for the ~~youth~~ residents of the District of Columbia. The YOuth Gardens program has served to broaden the recreational horizons of ~~our~~ urban youth. ~~I am not going to recite a litany of Joe Cole's acocmplishments during his 40 years of service with the District of Columbia because I couldn't possibly enumerate all of them and I am sure that we are~~ all aware of them in this

The following resolution is presented in recognition of his accomplishment ~~of~~ in his professional career and I wish him every success in his next career of leisure.

From the Desk of

JULIUS W. HOBSON

Same letters sent
to Shaw on attached
list

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

January 23, 1976

The Honorable Lawton Chiles
Chairman, Senate Appropriations
Committee District of Columbia
Subcommittee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Chiles:

In the Fiscal Year 1976 Budget Act the City Council approved $9.6 million for the design and construction of a resource recovery facility. Approval of this capital project was conditioned upon the Mayor and the Department of Environmental Services consulting with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Energy Administration to assure that the most cost effective systems have been explored and then report the results of their findings to the Council. The condition further stipulated that no contracts for the resource recovery system could be expended until the Council had reviewed the Department's findings and approved, by resolution, the plan for the proposed resource recovery project.

The capital budget proposal has created a great deal of concern. Among the issues raised by interested citizens have been:

1. The lack of firm market commitments to purchase the energy, in the form of refuse derived fuel (RDF), which the facility would produce. Only PEPCO has been approached as a possible user of RDF, however no contract has been negotiated with them. Other likely users of RDF such as the Federal Government or the surrounding jurisdictions have not even been approached. To date PEPCO has signed only a non binding letter of interest to use a very small portion of the potential energy that can be recovered from the District's solid waste stream. The possibility exists that such a facility could produce an energy commodity for which there is no market.

2. The impact of inflation plus imprecise cost estimates which could increase the projected $9.6 million cost of the project by 50%.

3. The fact that there was no competition for the economic and engineering feasibility study done by the National Center for Resource Recovery (NCRR) which formed the basis for the proposed project.

4. The possibility that NCRR may have been in "conflict of interest" by performing the economic and feasibility study. The District of Columbia Auditor, Mr. Matthew Watson, suggested in a letter of October 3, 1975 that there is "a question as to whether NCRR could continue to comply with its covenant (conflict of interest) due to its relationship with the beverage container industry which may have an interest in recovery of beverage container materials."

5. The fact that the project only addresses one aspect of solid waste management and does not deal with a comprehensive program for managing solid waste which includes source reduction and separation of recoverable wastes such as newspaper and high grade office paper as well as resource recovery.

Because of these questions I introduced a resolution last October disapproving the expenditure of $9.6 million and calling on the District Government to (1) competitively select an experienced energy resource recovery consultant to find a market with suitable guarantees for the energy that can be derived from the District's solid waste stream, (2) undertake a preliminary design study emphasizing alternative processes for energy recovery and markets and finalize the design of the selected process through competitive selection, and (3) construct through a competitive bid process a resource recovery facility tailored to meet the needs of the energy market identified in (1) and (2).

In its deliberation on the proposed resource recovery facility on December 11, 1975 the City Council's Committee on the Budget elected to defer making a final decision on the project for 120 days pending receipt of further information before reporting to the full Council. During that 120 day period, which ends April 9, 1976, the Committee directed the Department of Environmental Services to:

1. Make themselves available to firms who privately finance the design and construction of resource recovery systems.

2. Confer with the other Northern Virginia jurisdictions who would use the proposed resource recovery facility about sharing the initial financing of the project.

3. Secure a firmer commitment from PEPCO to buy and use the refuse derived fuel which the facility would produce.

In view of the controversy surrounding the project I respectfully request that Congress take no action in this matter until the City Council has made its final decision. The Council is acting in a responsible manner by exploring all alternatives in the resource recovery area to insure the selection of the most cost effective system. I would hope that Congress would support this process.

If you or anyone on your staff has any question please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilmember at Large

Enclosure

SENATORS

The Honorable Lawton Chiles
Chairman, Senate Appropriations
Committee District of Columbia
Subcomittee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

The Honorable J. Benett Johnston
Member, Senate Appropriations
Committee District of Columbia
Subcommittee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

The Honorable Walter Huddleston
Member Senate Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

The Honorable Charles McC. Mathias
Member, Senate Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

The Honorable Richard Schweiker
Member, Senate Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

CONGRESSMEN

The Honorable William H. Natcher
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Honorable Robert N. Giaimo
Member, House Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Honorable Louis Stokes
Member, House Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Honorable K. Gunn McKay
Member, House Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Honorable Bill Chappell, Jr.
Member, House Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20510

The Honorable Bill D. Burlison
Member, House Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Honorable Bill Alexander
Member, House Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Honorable Edward I. Koch
Member, House Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Honorable C. W. Young
Member, House Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Honorable Jack Kemp
Member, House Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Honorable Clair W. Burgener
Member, House Appropriations Committee
District of Columbia Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washinton, D. C. 20515

Recreation
Dr. Rumsey

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION
3149 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20010

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

February 6, 1976

Pat Mylleant

Councilman Julius Hobson
Chairman, Committee on Education,
Recreation and Youth Affairs
D.C. City Council
District Building
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

Thank you for your acceptance as a participant in the D.C. Department of Recreation, Special Programs Division Seminar, to be held at the Chevy Chase Community Club, Connecticut Avenue & McKinley Street, N.W., Wednesday, February 25 and Thursday, February 26, 1976, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The Special Programs of the D.C. Department of Recreation is comprised of the following programs: Roving Leaders, Mentally Retarded and Physically Handicapped, Mental Health, Senior Citizens, Aquatics, Adult Sports, Youth Gardens, Resident Camp and Day Camps.

We hope that this seminar will give our workers greater insight into the professional aspect of a worker dealing with their working relations and responsibility to the public they serve and enable them to sharpen their skills in giving clients a higher quality service.

Your presentation on City Councilman's View of the Professional Recreator will occur on Thursday, February 26, 1976, from 8:45 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.

We look forward to having you with us on the above date. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call me at 629-7104.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel LaBeach

Samuel LaBeach, Director
Special Programs Division

All Councilmembers

Julius W. Hobson

February 19, 1976

National Amnesty Week Resolution

At the next legislative session on February 24, 1976, I am introducing a special resolution declaring the week of February 22-28, 1976 as National Amnesty Week. I hope you will join me in sponsoring this resolution on the 24th.

Thus far the following governors have declared National Amnesty Week in their States:

Governor Dan Walker (Illinois)
Governor Milton Shapp (Pennsylvania)
Governor Richard Kneip (South Dakota)
Governor Brendan Byrne (New Jersey)
Governor Julian Carroll (Kentucky)
Governor Michael Dukakis (Maine)

The following cities have declared National Amnesty Week:

Baltimore, Maryland
San Francisco, California
New York City, New York

Attachments

April 15, 1976

Dr. William Rumsey, Director
3149 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010

Dear Dr. Rumsey:

As you are aware the Council of the District of Columbia in its action on the FY 1977 Budget adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs to reorganize the Department of Youth Opportunity Services. I- its action, the Council transferred the funds for the operation of the Neighborhood Planning Councils, associated grant matching funds for the NPC's CAP/UPO grant, funds for the Youth Courtesy Patrol, the Latin American Youth Center and several other small programs to your office.

I would like to solicit your recommendations on how the Council can achieve a minimum dislocation of personnel and services in finalizing the actions of the Council in this area. Furthermore, you will probably want to initiate discussions with affected community representatives of the Neighborhood Planning Councils and other programs to develop such recommendations.

I am sure we are all committed to maintaining the integrity and independence of the Neighborhood Planning Councils and their programmatic operations. I do feel the services of your Department will help to insure better programmatic and financial monitoring. I realize that it will be administratively challenging to maintain the flexibility which has characterized the operation of these programs, but I am confident that you will be able to develop mechanisms to assure the maximum community control of the Neighborhood Planning Council programs.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs

cc: NPC Chairmen

DRAFT

Dr. William Rumsey, Director
3149 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010

Dear Dr. Rumsey:

As you are aware the Council of the District of Columbia in its action on the FY 1977 Budget adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs to reorganize the Department of Youth Opportunity Services. In its action, the Council transferred the funds for the operation of the Neighborhood Planning Councils, associated grant matching funds for the NPC's CAP/UPO grant, and funding for the Youth Courtesy Patrol, the Latin American Youth Center and several other small programs.

I would like to solicit your recommendations in the development of legislation to finalize the actions of the Council in this area. Furthermore, I would suggest that you initiate discussions with affected community representatives of the Neighborhood Planning Councils and other programs to develop such recommendations.

I am committed to maintaining the integrity and independence of the Neighborhood Planning Councils and their programmatic operations. I do feel services in your department will help to insure better programmatic and financial monitoring. I realize that it will be difficult to arrange the flexibility which has characterized the operation of these programs, but I am confident that you will be able to develop mechanisms to assure the maximum community of the Neighborhood Planning Council programs.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, R-R-Ya

cc: NPC Chairmans

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

April 19, 1976

Mr. Vincent Reed
Superintendent
D.C.Public Schools
12th Floor - The Presidential Building
415 12th Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Vince:

During the recent deliberations on the FY 1977 Budget the Council of the District of Columbia adopted a budgetary reorganization of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services. One of the programs transferred from the Office of Youth Opportunity Services was the Summer Lunch Program; funding for the program was assigned to the D.C. Public Schools. It was our understanding, at that time, that the summer lunch program is operated in public school facilities and by public school personnel. Therefore, in order to reduce duplication of city services, it was the determination of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs that the funding program should be transferred to the D.C. Public Schools. In order to formalize the budgetary reorganization of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services, the Committee Staff is currently drafting a reorganization bill.

I would like to have your recommendations on how best we can achieve the transfer of funds and services. Pat Miner, Committee clerk will be happy to meet with your representative on this matter and will call your office to make an appointment with the appropriate person.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education,Recreation & Youth Affairs

cc: Dr. Therman Evans, Board President

April 21, 1976

Mr. J.W. Read
4756 Lee Highway
Arlington, Virginia 22207

Dear Mr. Read:

The Committee on Transportation and Environmental Affairs will be addressing Bill 1-200, the District of Columbia Clean Indoor Air Act (Introduced by Councilman Julius W. Hobson) and Bill 1-212, the District of Columbia Non-Smokers Rights Act (Introduced by Chairman Sterling Tucker) in public hearings on Tuesday, April 27, 1976 at 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., and 7:30 p.m. The general purpose of the two bills is to protect the public health, comfort and environment of individuals by prohibiting smoking in public places and at public meetings, except in designated smoking areas.

Because of your interest in this issue, I cordially invite you to testify at the hearings. If you wish to present testimony at this hearing, you should contact Ms. Gwen Bohlke at 724-8077 before 5:00 p.m., Friday, April 23, 1976.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Enclosure

Mr. Curtis Bruen
2214 Observatory Pl., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

Fran Duff
8908 Footstep Ct.
Annandale, VA 22003

Ms. Margaret C. Dunkle
2025 Kalorama Rd., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Mr. Dean W. Gibson
Secretary, Woodsind Park
Civic Association
1300 Noyes Dr.
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Ms. Barbara Goodman
7119 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20012

Mr. Jim Chamberlin
1835 K St., N.W.
Suite 200
Washington, D. C. 20006

Ms. Lois Callahan
American CAncer Society
1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Mr. Clarence Lundquist
4822 Tilden St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20016

Mr. Russ Abbott
D. C. Lung Association
1714 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Mrs. Ruth Lunn
1726 I St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Miss Mildred Post
8928 Bradmoor Dr.
Bethesda, MD 20034

Mr. John R. Embick
1714 Massachusetts
Washington, D. C. 20036

Ms. Barbara Luther
D. C. Mental Health Assoc.
2101 16 St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Mr. Richard Sides Lykes
1661 Crescent Pl., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Sherrian Knight
1318 4th St., S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Mr. William K. Scheirer
Pres., Kalorama Citizens Assoc.
2328 19th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Ms. Ruth E. Koczela
5724 Utah Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20015

Pat Pope
4718 20th Place, North
Arlington, VA 22207

Ms. Barbara Van Flanderen
1623 Western Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20015

Miss Mary L. Busa
2711 Ordway St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

S. Ely
3133 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Apt. 1130
Washington, D. C. 20008

Mr. Bruce Windsor
Lung Assoc. of Mid-Maryland
170 Rollins Ave.
Rockville, MD 20852

Ms. Rita Delmont
786 Kimberly Court,West
Gaithersburg, MD 20760

Ms. Rita Sue Miller
44 Lakeside Drive
Greenbelt, MD 20770

Mr. Selwyn M. Waingrow
Nat'l Clearinghouse for Smoking & Health
Dept. Health, Ed. & Welfare
Atlanta, Ga 30333

Mr. Edward M. Dale
2707 Adams Mill Rd., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Mrs. Marshall Green
5063 Millwood Lane, N.W.
Washington, D. C 20016

Mr. Allen W. Bertschy
8016 Carey Branch Dr.
Oxon Hill, MD 20022

Aloen Townsend
2153 California St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

Mrs. Ronni Snyder
3909 Calvert Pl.
Kensington, MD 20795

Mr. Eugene Carroll
4026 9th St., N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20017

Ms. Clara Kirkman
1721 20th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

M/M Stanley Edinger
13413 Justice Rd.
Rockville, MD 20853

Mr. Eric Reisfeld
9905 Lorain Ave.
Silver Spring, MD 20901

Neta M. Rouke
Tilden Hall #309
3945 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

Mrs. B. Theriault
601 19th St., N.W. Apt. 504
Washington, D. C. 20006

Mr. James Hedges
8218 Sherrill Rd.
Landover, MD 20785

Aron Primack, M.D.
Physicians Office Bldg.
106 Irving St., N.W., Suite 421
Washington, D. C. 20010

Mr. Tom Hamper
812 G St., S.E.
Washington, D. C. 20003

Mr. Dean Gibson
1300 Noyes Dr.
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Ms. Ann Reisfeld
4831 36th St., N.W.
Apt. 211
Washington, D. C. 20008

Ms. Sue Levy
4615 N. Park Ave.
Chevy Chase, MD 20015

Mr. Jonas Morris
1742 Riggs Pl., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Ms. Debra Wechsler
4937 Western Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20016

Mr. Carl Peake
641 S. Harrison St.
Arlington, VA 22204

Mr. Robert H. Conn
1714 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Mr. Glenn Alan Goldberg
2626 Woodley Pl., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

Mr. Ray Spriggs
1629 Columbia Rd., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Ms. Mary L. Browne
201 Eye St., S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dr. Allan Kolba
2725 Nicholson St.
Hyattsville, MD 20782

Mr. John C. Johnson
D. C. Mental Health Assoc.
2101 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

Ms. Nancy Benassi
1723 Hobart St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

A. Helling
2711 Ordway St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20008

Ms. Carol A. Poppendieck
709 Oronoco St.
Alexandria, VA 22314

Mr. Stuart Natof
Rt. 2 Box 11313
Lovettsville, VA 22080

Ms. Clara L. Gouin
9030 49th Ave.
College Park, MD 20740

Mr. John R. Tucker
Library, Rm 719 F
George Washington University
Washington, D. C. 20052

Mr. Irving Zaritsky
7667 Maple Ave.
Takoma Park, MD 20012

Mr. Hohn H. O'Hara
3038 Traymore La.
Bowie, MD 20715

Ms. Eva Stern
5432 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20015

THE TWO-W CONGRESS, INCORPORATED
c/o [illegible]
Stevens Elementary School
21st and K Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

May 28, 1976

Mr. Julius Hobson, Sr.
Chairperson, Education Committee
District of Columbia City Council
District Building - Room 219
13th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Hobson:

The Two-W Congress, Inc. is conducting its final general session of the 1975-76 school year on June 10, 1976, at 7:30 p.m. at Wilson Senior High School. The Congress includes elected delegates from its 35 member public schools, and opens its sessions to the general public. We would like to invite you to speak at this meeting.

This year, a high priority of the Two-W Congress has been the issue of community input into and involvement with the decision-making process, at all levels, and how these factors affect the budgetary and educational programming for the District of Columbia Public School System. We are especially interested in the part the Washington community plays, in regard to the D.C. City Council allocation of funds to the school system. We are also concerned with the priority which education has in the U.S. Congress; in particular, the criteria which determines the final appropriation for the District of Columbia Public Schools. We are concerned with Board of Education and school administration design and management of allocations, specifically as that pertains to budgetary deficits and the related aspects of reductions in force; mandatory furloughs; closing of schools; and resultant zoning and boundary changes.

We are also concerned with the dissemination of information to the Washington community, both before and after decisions are made, and especially relating to the above-mentioned issues.

We are inviting knowledgeable representatives from each of these decision-making areas, to speak briefly (not to exceed ten minutes) to the Two-W Congress delegation, and to participate in a panel discussion

RECEIVED
JUN 1 - 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

and a short question and answer period. Mr. Robert Berg, a former president of the Two-W Congress, will moderate the discussion. Please, let us know if you will be able to speak at the Two-W Congress meeting on June 10th, or if you can recommend someone from your office. Once we have received your confirmation, we will be in touch with you, to let you know the specific questions we would like you to address in the panel discussion.

Please, call Ms. Karen Sorenson at the Two-W Project office, 724-4856, to confirm your participation and to obtain further information. I am enclosing a list of the Two-W Project Schools, as well as a copy of the Bylaws of the Two-W Congress and of the Joint Policy Board, for your information.

We are looking forward to meeting with you.

Sincerely,

Marilou M. Righini

Marilou M. Righini
President

Enclosure

MMR:kls

LIST OF TWO-W SCHOOLS 1975-76

Western High School	35th & R Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20007
Wilson High School	Nebraska and Chesapeake, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20016
Deal Jr. High School	Fort Drive and Nebraska, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20016
Francis Jr. High School	24th & N Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20037
Gordon Jr. High School	35th & T Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20007
Jefferson Jr. High School	7th & H Street, S.W. Washington, D.C., 20024
Lincoln Jr. High School	16th & Irving Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20010
Paul Jr. High School	8th & Oglethorpe Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20011
Adams Elementary School	19th & California Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20009
Amidon Elementary School	4th & Eye Street, S.W. Washington, D.C., 20024
Bancroft Elementary School	18th & Newton Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20010
Bowen Elementary School	Delaware and M Street, S.W. Washington, D.C., 20024
Brent Elementary School	3rd & D Street, S.E. Washington, D.C.
Brightwood Elementary School	13th & Nicholson Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20011
H.D. Cooke Elementary School	2525 17th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20009
Eaton Elementary School	34th & Lowell Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20008

Fillmore Resource Center	35th between R and S Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20007
Giddings Elementary School	G Street between 3rd & 4th, N.W. Washington, D.C.
Hardy Elementary Middle School	Foxhall and Volta Place, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20007
Hearst Elementary School	37th & Tilden Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20016
Hyde Elementary School	O Street between 32nd and 33rd, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20016
Janney Elementary School	Albemarle between Wisconsin and 42nd, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20016
Key Elementary School	Dana Place and Hurst Terrace, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20016
Lafayette Elementary School	Northampton and Broad Branch, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20015
Mann Elementary School	45th & Newark, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20016
Morgan Elementary School	V and Champlain, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20009
Murch Elementary School	36th & Davenport, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20008
Oyster Elementary School	29th and Calvert, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20008
Raymond Elementary School	10th & Spring Road, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20010
Ross Elementary School	1730 R Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20009
Shepherd Elementary School	14th and Kalmia Road, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20012
Stevens Elementary School	21st & K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20036
Stoddert Elementary School	39th and Calvert Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20007
Syphax Elementary School	Half and N Street, S.W. Washington, D.C., 20024

Thomson Elementary School	12th & L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20005
West Farragut Elementary School	14th & Farragut Street, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20011

DRAFT REVISIONS
Approved by Joint Policy Board

BYLAWS OF THE TWO-W CONGRESS

Article One - Membership

The Two-W Congress shall consist of the following classes of members:

A. DELEGATES: Delegates and alternates shall represent Two-W schools and shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

1. Two delegates from each elementary feeder school*, one of whom must be a parent and the other a member of the school staff, shall be elected by the PTA or Home and School Association, whichever is applicable. At least one of such delegates shall be a minority representative as defined at 20 U.S.C.A. 1619 (1973).**

2. There shall be four delegates from each junior high feeder school.* The principal shall be an ex officio delegate. The other three delegates shall be a student, a parent, and a teacher. At least two of the four delegates shall be minority representatives as defined at 20 U.S.C.A. 1619 (1973).** The teacher delegate shall be elected by the Teacher Advisory Council in each school. The student delegate shall be elected by the Student Governing Body in each school. The parent delegate shall be elected by the PTA or Home and School Association in each school.

3. There shall be five delegates from each senior high school, composed of the principal (ex officio), a student, two parents, and a teacher, at least two of who shall be minority representatives as defined at 20 U.S.C.A. 1619 (1973).** The teacher delegate shall be elected by the Teacher Advisory Council in each school. The student delegate shall be elected by the Student Governing Body in each school. The parent delegates shall be elected by the PTA or Home and School Association.

4. In addition, each PTA or Home and School Association is entitled to elect one community delegate, upon consultation with the faculty and administration, and in the case of secondary schools the student body shall be included in such consultation. Community delegates shall be persons of the community who are committed to the furtherance of Two-W's philosophy and programs.

5. A delegate in the Two-W Congress may represent only one school.

6. Each school shall elect one alternate delegate for each elected delegate to serve in the absence of its regular representative to the Congress. The alternate delegation shall be elected in the same manner and be of the same composition as the regular delegation. An alternate may represent only one school. Alternates should attend and participate in all meetings but shall vote on matters in the Two-W Congress only when the delegate with whom the alternate is paired is not present.

---

* "Feeder schools" are those which are eligible to elect delegates to the Congress pursuant to the criteria set out in paragraph [illegible] of the Articles of Incorporation.

** "The term 'minority group' refers to (i) persons who are Negro, American Indian, Spanish-surnamed American, Portuguese, Oriental, Alaskan natives, and Hawaiian natives and (ii) as determined by the Assistant Secretary [illegible] persons who are from environments in which a dominant language is other than English and who, as a result of language barriers and cultural differences, do not have an equal educational opportunity."

7. Elections of delegates and alternates by member schools shall take place no later than November 30 of each year, but may take place as early for the new school year as convenient for the member school. Terms of office shall be one year.

8. When a school fails to elect delegates within thirty (30) days of the deadline for elections, the Joint Policy Board reserves the right to appoint the permitted delegates and alternates to the Two-W Congress, upon due consultation with the officers of the various governing groups of that school.

B. COMMUNITY MEMBERS: At the request of the Two-W Congress, the Joint Policy Board may invite civic and community organizations to appoint or elect one representative from their respective organizations to become community members of the Two-W Congress.

C. HONORARY MEMBERS: The Joint Policy Board is entitled to recommend honorary members to the Two-W Congress. Honorary members shall be persons who are committed to contribute to a better community understanding of the Two-W Congress. Member schools are also entitled to recommend honorary members.

D. ADDITIONAL CLASSES OF MEMBERS: The Two-W Congress, upon recommendation of the Joint Policy Board, may establish additional classes of members.

Article Two - Functions of the Two-W Congress

The functions of the Two-W Congress shall include but not be limited to:

A. ELECTION OF THE JOINT POLICY BOARD: The Two-W Congress shall elect the members of the Joint Policy Board under procedures set forth in Article Four, below.

B. APPROVAL OF JOINT POLICY BOARD BYLAWS: The Two-W Congress shall approve the bylaws under which the Joint Policy Board shall operate.

C. PROGRAM OVERSIGHT:

1. The Two-W Congress has responsibility for Two-W programs and activities. For this reason, the Congress shall receive and, as necessary, act on reports of staff and Board activity.

2. To facilitate the regular participation of the Congress in Two-W activities, the Congress shall establish such working committees as it deems necessary to carry out its functions.

D. POLICY REVIEW: The Two-W Congress shall concern itself with establishing basic, long-term policy objectives for Two-W activities and shall review and take such actions as are deemed appropriate by the Two-W Congress on matters pertaining to the educational objectives of member schools.

E. LIASON WITH MEMBER SCHOOLS: Two-W Congress members shall be responsible for keeping their member schools (or, in the case of community members, their organizations) fully informed of Two-W activities. Members shall faithfully represent their constituencies by expressing the viewpoints, needs, and concerns of their member schools or organizations.

Article Three - Meetings

A. ANNUAL MEETING: The annual meeting of the Two-W Congress shall be held during December of each year.

B. REGULAR MEETINGS: The Two-W Congress shall meet a least four times a year. All meetings shall be open to observers.

C. SPECIAL MEETINGS: Special meetings of the Two-W Congress may be called by the executive committee of the Joint Policy Board, or by a majority of the voting members.

D. QUORUM: Twenty-five (25) percent shall constitute a quorum of the elected delegates or their alternates. Decisions will be taken by majority vote.

E. NOTICE: Notice of the time and place of all regular and annual meetings shall be given to all members at least one week previous thereto, and at least three days prior for special meetings.

Article Four - Joint Policy Board

A. BOARD COMPOSITION: The Joint Policy Board shall consist of twenty-five (25) delegates to the Two-W Congress and shall be elected by the Two-W Congress. The composition of the Joint Policy Board shall be representative of the Two-W Congress by type of function represented (i.e., parent, administration, community, teachers, students), by geographic area of representation, and by type of school represented. No ward or type of function represented shall constitute more than forty (40) percent of the membership of the Joint Policy Board. The Joint Policy Board shall include minority representation as defined at U.S.C. (1973).

B. NOMINATION FOR MEMBERSHIP: Nominations for membership on the Joint Policy Board shall be made by a nominating committee elected by the Two-W Congress at the annual meeting prior to the annual meeting at which the committee must present a slate. The nominating committee shall be composed of five (5) delegates, at least two of whom shall be members of the Joint Policy Board. After its election to office, the nominating committee shall send a notice to member schools and community and civic organizations so that such groups have adequate opportunity to suggest qualified candidates to the nominating committee. The nominating committee shall give most serious consideration to candidates suggested by member schools and affiliated community and civic organizations. The nominating committee must make available to the delegates of the Two-W Congress the proposed slate at least fifteen (15) days prior to the annual meeting at which the election will be held.

C. REMOVAL: Members of the Board may be removed for failure to attend three consecutive meetings at which he is not represented by an elected delegate. The president shall appoint an interim member of the Board to serve until such a time as a replacement may be elected.

D. OTHER BOARDS: The Two-W Congress may appoint such advisory boards as may be deemed necessary for the good conduct of Two-W programs and activities.

Article Five - Amendment of These Bylaws

These Bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of any Two-W Congress meeting called and held in accordance with Article Three, above.

Approved as Revised
The Two-W Congress

DRAFT REVISIONS
Approved by Joint Policy Board

BYLAWS OF THE JOINT POLICY BOARD OF THE TWO-W CONGRESS

Article I - Name

The name of the organization is the Two-W Joint Policy Board.

Article II - Purpose and Policy

The Joint Policy Board shall be elected by the Two-W Congress to promote quality education in the Two-W member schools and to administer programs and activities for member schools;

To support the freedom of the operation of ESAA and other grants;

To develop additional proposals and new sources of funding that will continue or expand on the purposes, goals, and spirit established by the ESAA grant given in FY 1974; and

To take any other action necessary for the administration and implementation of the ESAA grant or any other grant, or agreement that may designate the Joint Policy Board as grantee or administrator.

Article III - Membership

(1) There shall be one class of members. All members of the Joint Policy Board will be elected by the Two-W Congress in accordance with the Bylaws of the Two-W Congress. The past presidents of the Joint Policy Board may serve as ex officio members of the Joint Policy Board if they are not elected members.

(2) Qualifications - Only delegates to the Two-W Congress may be elected as members of the Joint Policy Board.

(3) Voting Rights - Each member is entitled to one vote.

(4) Number - The number of members of the Joint Policy Board shall be determined by the Two-W Congress through its Bylaws.

(5) Tenure - All members elected to the Board shall serve for one-year terms. Members are not precluded from serving for more than one term.

Article IV - General Powers of the Joint Policy Board

(1) The Joint Policy Board will be the designated grantee under any grants made to Two-W or contracts entered into by Two-W.

(2) The affairs of the Joint Policy Board shall be managed by its members.

(3) Meetings - The Joint Policy Board shall meet at least once a month at such places as designated by the Board. All meetings called by or at the direction of the Joint Policy Board or Executive Committee, if such a Committee be designated, shall be open to observers.

(4) Annual Meeting - The annual meeting of the Joint Policy Board shall be held within five (5) days after the annual meeting of the Two-W Congress.

(5) Special Meetings - Special meetings of the Joint Policy Board may be called by or at the request of a majority of the members, or by the President with the concurrence of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee, or by a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

(6) Quorum - Thirteen of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Joint Policy Board, provided that if less than quorum are present, a majority of those present may adjourn the meeting from time to time until a quorum is present at which time any business may be transacted that may have been transacted at the meeting as originally called without further notice.

(7) Action by Joint Policy Board - Except as set forth herein, the Board will act by majority vote of those present, excluding the presiding officer, at which a quorum is present. The presiding officer at any meeting of the Board shall vote only if there is an equality of votes among the other members present and voting. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the members may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth action so taken, shall be signed by all of the members entitled to vote. Such consent shall have the same force and effect as, and shall be deemed to be, a unanimous vote. Similarly, the President, or the President's agent, may poll Board members by telephone on a specific emergency issue and may act by majority vote of the total Board. In such cases, the poll must be certified by the President and circulated immediately to all Board members.

(8) Compensation - Members as such shall not receive any compensation for their services, but by resolution of the Joint Policy Board they may be reimbursed for their expenses when acting on behalf of the Joint Policy Board.

Article V - Committees

(1) Executive Committee - The Joint Policy Board may designate and appoint an Executive Committee constituted of five members, subject in all respects to the authority and direction of the Joint Policy Board. The President, Executive Vice-President, Vice-President for Programs, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be those appointed to serve on the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall meet regularly every month and at such other times as the President shall call.

(2) Other Officers - Other officers may be a Corresponding Secretary, General Counsel, and such other officers as the Board may designate. The Board may invite such officers to participate ex officio as members of the Executive Committee.

(3) Other Committees - Advisory, temporary or standing committees not having or exercising the authority of the Joint Policy Board may be designated by resolution of the Board. Members of the Joint Policy Board and delegates or alternates to the Two-W Congress may be designated as members of such committees.

(4) The following standing committees shall be formed. Each committee shall be chaired by a member of the Joint Policy Board. The function of each committee and its membership will be determined by the Joint Policy Board, provided that the composition of the committees is in accordance with the goals and objectives of Two-W.

(a) Committee on Finance and Administration
(b) Committee on Community Issues and Public Relations
(c) Committee on Planning and Proposals
(d) Committee on Nominations, Membership and Elections

(5) Each member of the Joint Policy Board shall serve on at least one committee. The President shall be an ex officio member of all Board committees, with the exception on the nominating committee.

Article VI - Notice

Notice of the annual meeting of the Joint Policy Board shall be given at the annual meeting of the Two-W Congress. Notice of any special meeting of the membership shall be given at least three days previous thereto. Notice of a change in the scheduled date for the regular meeting of the Joint Policy Board shall be given at least five days previous to the new date. Notice of time and place of regularly scheduled meetings shall be given a least three days previous thereto. Notice of any meeting shall be delivered personally or sent by mail or telegram to each member by the Secretary of the Joint Policy Board. If mailed, such notice must be deposited in the mails at such time that, in the ordinary course of the mails, it should be received at least three days previous to the date of regularly scheduled meetings or special meetings. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope so addressed, with postage prepaid. If notice be given by telegram, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the telegram is delivered to the telegraph company, with all charges prepaid. A member may waive notice of any meeting, and the attendance of a member at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting except where a member attends a meeting for the express and sole purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

The business to be transacted and the purpose of any meeting of the Joint Policy Board should be specified in the notice of such meeting. When the meeting will consider the election of an officer, the notice of the meeting shall indicate that such item of business will be considered.

Article VII - Officers

(1) The officers of the Joint Policy Board shall be a President, Executive Vice-President, Vice-President for Programs, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as the Joint Policy Board shall designate.

(2) Election and Term of Office - The officers shall be elected by the Joint Policy Board. Their term of office shall be for a period of one year. No officer shall serve more than two consecutive terms in the same office. Officers should be people of high commitment who could serve another term if re-elected.

(3) Duties of Officers - The duties of the President shall be to manage the affairs of the Joint Policy Board, subject to the direction of the Board and the Executive Committee, if there shall be such a committee designated. The duties of the officers generally shall be such as usually attach to such officers, and in addition thereto such further duties as may be designated from time to time by the Joint Policy Board.

(4) In the event an officer's term lapses and he is not re-elected by the Congress to serve on the Joint Policy Board or the office is made vacant for other reasons, a special meeting of the Board shall be called for the purpose of holding an election to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Article VIII - Authority of Officers

(1) President and Executive Vice-President - The President and Executive Vice-President may sign and execute in the name of the Joint Policy Board instruments authorized by the Board except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Joint Policy Board or by the Bylaws to some other officer or agent of the Joint Policy Board. With the approval of the Board, the President and the Executive Vice-President may prescribe the duties for officers and persons employed by Two-W Congress, Inc. to implement the purposes of the Two-W plan, whose duties are not otherwise s[illegible]

Bylaws. Normally the Executive Vice-President shall chair the Committee on Finance and Administration.

(2) Vice-President for Programs - The Vice-President for Programs shall be responsible for developing programs, proposals, and new directions. Normally, the Vice-President for Programs shall chair the Committee on Planning and Proposals.

(3) Secretary - The Secretary shall keep accurate minutes of all meetings of the Joint Policy Board, and the Executive Committee if such a committee is designated, and shall perform all the duties commonly incident to that office, and shall perform such other duties and have such other powers as the Joint Policy Board shall designate. In his absence at any meeting an assistant Secretary or a Secretary pro tempore shall perform his duties thereat. The Secretary or assistant Secretary or Secretary pro tempore shall send copies of the minutes from each meeting of the Joint Policy Board and the Executive Committee as soon after the meeting as possible to Joint Policy Board members.

(4) Checks, Drafts, and Deposits - All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidence of indebtedness issued in the name of the Joint Policy Board shall be executed as specifically designated by resolution of the Board. All financial transactions pertaining to the Two-W program will be conducted according to procedures established by the Joint Policy Board. All funds directly available to the Joint Policy Board shall be deposited to the credit of the Board in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as the Board may select. The Treasurer shall be responsible for carrying out this provision and for related financial/accounting/auditing services.

Article IX - Books, Records, and Publications

The Joint Policy Board shall keep current and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of the Joint Policy Board and the Executive Committee. All books and records of the Joint Policy Board shall be kept in an agreed upon place and may be inspected by an member of the Joint Policy Board, or delegate to the Two-W Congress or his agent or attorney at any reasonable time. Reports of the Board's activities may be published and distributed as the Joint Policy Board may direct.

Article X - Cooperation with Other Organizations

The Joint Policy Board may, pursuant to resolution of the Board, cooperate with other organizations, groups, or governmental authorities in furtherance of the purposes and objectives of the Two-W program.

Article XI - Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the Joint Policy Board shall be the same as the federal fiscal year.

Article XII - Amendments to Bylaws

The Bylaws may be altered, amended or repealed in whole or in part, and new Bylaws may be adopted by majority vote of the Two-W Congress.

Approved as Revised
The Two-W Congress

Date

The Young Men's Christian Association of Metropolitan Washington

ANTHONY BOWEN BRANCH
(Formerly 12th Street Branch)

1816 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009
202 - 462-1054

Chairman
Dr. Charles S. Holloway

Executive Director
Harry S. Strothers

May 27, 1976

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember
Council of the District of Columbia
14th Street and Penn. Ave. N.W. Fifth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Hobson:

In recognition of outstanding contributions to environmental improvement in our community, the Environmental "Go-Trash" Awards Banquet will be held Tuesday, June 8, 1976, at 6:30 pm (reception) and 7:15 pm (dinner) in the auditorium of the Nurses Residence of the Washington Hospital Center, 100 Irving Street, NW. It is expected the program will be concluded by 9:30 pm. Free parking will be provided.

A turn-out of 200-300 persons is expected and we look forward, not only to seeing you, but we hope you will accept the enclosed tickets and arrange for a delegation. Please call Mr. Harry S. Strothers at 462-1054 to confirm reservations at $12.50 per person or $100 per table of 8.

We feel the populace will be pleased to have your distinguished presence, as will we, and your being there will also point up the importance of their achievements.

We look forward to this event with great anticipation, hoping it will be enjoyable for all.

RECEIVED
JUN 1 - 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

Sincerely yours,

Gladys S. Roberts

Mrs. Gladys S. Roberts
Mr. Thornell K. Page
Co-Chairpersons
Planning Committee

Thornell Page

Enclosures 8 tickets in envelope

GSR/TKP/gj

YMCA of Metropolitan Washington
ANTHONY BOWEN BRANCH
1816 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Mr. Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember
Council of the District of Columbia
14th Street and Penn. Ave. N.W. Fifth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20004

June 7, 1976

Mrs. Gladys S. Roberts
Mr. Thornell K. Page
Co0Chairpersons, Planning Committee
Environmental "Go-Trash" Awards Banquet
YMCA of Metropolitan Washington
Anthony Bowen Branch
1816 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Mrs. Roberts and Mr. Page:

I am very sorry I will be unable to participate in the Environmental "Go-Trash" Awards ceremony and dinner. I am enclosing the tickets which you so kindly sent to me. (Eight)

Best wishes for a successful affair.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

Enclosure

DRAFT

Dr. Therman Evans
President
Board of Education
D.C. Public Schools
12th Floor - The Presidential Building
415 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Dr. Evans:

During the recent deliberations on the FY 1977 Budget the Council of the District of Columbia adopted a budgetary reorganization of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services. One of the programs transferred from the Office of Youth Opportunity Services was the Summer Lunch Program; funding for the program was assigned to the D.C. Public Schools. It was our understanding, at that time, that the summer lunch program is operated in public school facilities and by public school personnel. Therefore, in order to reduce duplication of city services, it was the determination of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs that the funding program should be transferred to the D.C. Public Schools. In order to formalize the budgetary reorganization of the Office of Youth Opportunity Services, the Committee staff is currently drafting a reorganization bill.

I would like to have your recommendations on ~~this~~ how best we can achieve ~~the~~ the transfer and I will be ~~most amenable~~ happy to meeting with ~~you or~~ your representative on this matter. ~~For further information, please contact Mrs. Patricia Miner of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs.~~ Pat Miner, Committee clerk and will call your office to discuss ~~this matter~~ make an appointment ~~to meet~~ with the appropriate person.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs

cc: ~~Mr. Vincent E. Reed, Superintendent of Schools~~ Dr. Therman Evans, President Board of Education

July 19, 1976

Mr. Vincent Reed
Superintendent of Schools
D.C. Public Schools
The Presidential Building
415 12th Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Reed:

Attached is a copy of Bill 1-271, as amended. This bill will come before the Council for action at the Legislative Session of July 27, 1976.

It was recommended by the Council's General Counsel and Committee Staff that Bill 1-271 be amended to include the technical amendments to the Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, which the Board of Education approved on June 16, 1976, as one of the proposed bills in its 1976 Legislative Package. The Board's Legislative Package, was transmitted to Chairman Sterling Tucker on June 18, 1976 for introduction during the current session of the Council. A meeting was held on July 7th between Council staff and Board staff to discuss the legislative timetables for the consideration of these legislative proposals.

After considerable discussion, I feel that it would be appropriate to include the technical amendments to the Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amendments to Bill 1-271. One major advantage of that approach, which was approved by the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs, is that the amendments would become law at an earlier date and combined action would enable the Committee staff to use its resources more efficiently.

I would like to request any comments or objections which you may have on the Committee's action prior to the

Council's consideration of Bill 1-271, as amended, at the legislative session on July 27, 1976.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs

Attachment

cc: Dr. Therman Evans, President, Board of Education

file (2)
(in Reply)

3423 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20008
December 10, 1976

Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr.
D. C. City Council
District Building
14th & E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Julius:

It is almost 2½ years since I left the D. C. Board of Education. My interest in our public schools and, especially in the children and young people remains deep and concerned.

It has been brought to my attention that many students lack adequate clothing to attend school regularly.

The Student Aid program of the D. C. PTA which operates out of an Anacostia Elementary School is one of the volunteer programs developed to try to meet the needs of these needy children. The D. C. PTA is a non-profit organization which carries on its Student Aid program with no money used for staff, rent, postage, etc. - all money received is used to buy clothing for children.

Throughout my seven years on the school board I was supportive of this fine program. Won't you join me in helping meet the great need? All contributions are tax-exempt. Make your check payable to the "D. C. PTA-Student Aid." Send the checks to me and I shall present them on your behalf as a symbolic gesture that we care for the unfortunate children in our city.

Thank you for your help.

Albert A. Rosenfield

WASHINGTON'S LARGEST SELF-SERVICE DISCOUNT WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

WOODLEY

DISCOUNT WINES & LIQUORS

3423 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

Honorable Julius Hobson, Sr.
D. C. City Council
District Building
14th & E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20004

WASHINGTON'S LARGEST SELF-SERVICE DISCOUNT WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

WOODLEY

DISCOUNT WINES & LIQUORS

November 29, 1976

Mr. Carlos M. Rosario
Conference Chairman
Conference for Spanish Speaking Residents
1750 K Street, N.W.- Suite 350
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Rosario:

Because of a previous commitment I will be unable to attend the one-day conference for Spanish Speaking Residents of D.C. Thank you for the invitation to participate in this event relating to the problems of housing and jobs or contracts related to the rehabilitation or new construction of housing.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

MINORITY
CONTRACTORS
RESOURCE
CENTER, INC.

1750 K Street, N.W.
Suite 350
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 833-9570

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman
Berkeley G. Burrell
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Darryl A. Hill
President
Greater Washington
Business Center

Robert E. Morrison
President,
Robert E. Morrison, Inc.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Frank C. Kent

A District of Columbia
Nonprofit Corporation

November 23, 1976

Hon. Julius Hobson
Councilman, City of Washington, D.C.
District Building
14th & E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Sir:

You are cordially invited to attend a one-day conference for Spanish speaking residents of the District of Columbia. The Conference will address the problems of housing and obtaining jobs or contracts related to rehabilitation or new construction.

Sponsors of the Conference are the D.C. Latino Affairs Office, the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development and Minority Contractors Resource Center, Inc.

The program will begin at 9:00 a.m., Saturday, December 11, 1976 at 2200 California Street, N.W. Please notify me at 629-5124 if you are able to attend.

Sincerely,

Carlos M. Rosario
Conference Chairman

CR/mcr

RECEIVED
NOV 24 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

December 20, 1976

Inspector Charles E. Rinaldi
Third District
Metropolitan Police Department
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Inspector Rinaldi:

I am sorry I was unable to attend the Annual Christmas Party for the young children living within the Third District. I am sure this event was thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

December 3, 1976

Councilman Julius W. Hobson
District Building
14th and E Streets N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Sir:

You are cordially invited to attend the Annual Christmas Party for the young children living within the confines of the Metropolitan Police Department, Third District. This party is to be held Saturday, December 18, 1976, at WUST Music Hall which is located at 9th and V Streets N.W., from 11:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. There will be food, drinks, entertainment, and gifts for all the children.

This party is sponsored annually by members of the Third District. Your presence at this function would be greatly appreciated. We hope to have you with us on December 18, 1976, between 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Rinaldi

Charles E. Rinaldi
Inspector
Third District

January 10, 1977

Mr. Vincent Reed
Superintendent of Schools
The Presidential Building
415 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Vince:

The "Educational Accountability Act of 1977" was introduced on January 3, 1977. My objective in introducing Bill 2-3 was to begin the refinement of a process to insure quality education for all students in the District of Columbia. I am aware of your focus on the design and implementation of a competency-based curriculum for the public schools; my "accountability" bill is designed to further stimulate educational quality and a systematic assessment of the learning outcomes of the educational process.

I am urging your support and comments on this legislative proposal, which I believe is pivotal in assuring accountability to the students in the District of Columbia Public Schools.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, Committee on Education, Recreation
and Youth Affairs

January 17, 1977

Mrs. Fannie E. Read
535 25th Place, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mrs. Read:

The doctor who treated me with acupuncture was a Dr. Philip Toyama of Galax, Virginia. It is my understanding that he has since moved from Virginia to Florida. I do not have a forwarding address. I would suggest that you might contact the Howard University Medical School Alumnae since Dr. Toyama was a graduate of the Howard Medical School they might have an address for him.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

535-25th Pl. N.E.
Wash. D.C. 20002
Dec. 12, 1976

(1)

Mr. Hobson Sr:

I have nothing to ask you, kindly. Would you please write and give the name and address of the Dr. that gave you acupuncture treatment?

I have a sister in New York with cancer of the hip. She has been in and out of the hospital (for two) years with only minor relief.

I noticed in a few advertisements etc.

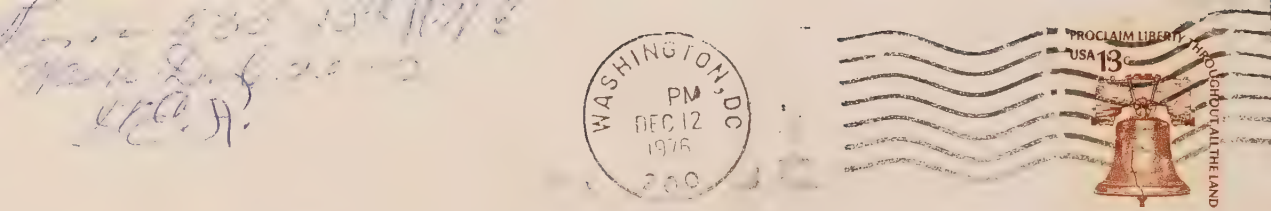
Thanks for any

Favors.

(Mrs.) Emma C. Reed.

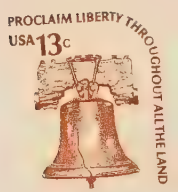
Dr. Izumi

RECEIVED
DEC 13 1976
Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large



Mr. Lucius Tolson Jr.
Chairman of the Council of Columbia
Justice Building in D.C. N.W.
Washington D.C.

Dear Brother



The Center for Peace
(
930 - 25th St. NW
Wash. D.C. 20002

February 2, 1977

Dr. David E. Rogers
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Post Office Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Rogers:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the report identifying the institutions in the District of Columbia who were recipients of grant funds from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for the improvement of health care.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

The
Robert Wood Johnson
Foundation

P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
(609) 452-8701

Office of the President

January 28, 1977

Councilman Julius W. Hobson, Sr.
District Building
14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

I thought you would like to know that institutions in the District of Columbia received grants totaling $2,649,700 during 1976 from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. As the enclosures indicate, the ultimate purpose of these grants is the improvement of health care, the principal focus of our philanthropy.

It is my belief that foundations represent an important private source of funds for worthwhile efforts that otherwise might not be supported. I therefore wanted you to share my pleasure in knowing that these interesting projects in the District of Columbia were aided in their development by this assistance during the past year.

Sincerely,

David E. Rogers

David E. Rogers, M.D.

DER/dvm
Enclosures

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1977
Council Member

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Program Summary

P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The Medical and Dental Student Aid Programs

- $2.5 Million Appropriation for 1976-77 Academic Year
- $10,000 to Association of American Medical Colleges for 1976-77 Academic Year
- $10,000 to American Fund for Dental Health for 1976-77 Academic Year

For further information contact: William E. Walch
Information Services Officer
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Post Office Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
609/452-8701

This appropriation continues the Foundation's Medical and Dental Student Aid Programs for an additional year. The Programs have provided $14 million to medical and dental schools between 1972 and 1976 for student aid to women, minorities, and students from rural backgrounds. These conditions are based on evidence that students from these backgrounds are more likely to become primary care practitioners and to serve in rural and urban areas where the shortage of medical practitioners is most acute.

The original appropriations for these student aid programs were to have been one-time, four-year grants. However, due to the increasing severity of the student aid problem in medical and dental schools -- largely the result of tuition increases -- the Foundation has extended the Program through the 1976-77 academic year. During this period, the Foundation will further explore the situation and determine what, if any, next steps will be taken.

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A total of 115 medical and osteopathic schools, and 55 dental schools have participated in the Programs, which are administered by the Association of American Medical Colleges and the American Fund for Dental Health for their respective groups of institutions. These two organizations receive $10,000 annually under a fixed-fee arrangement for administering the Program.

Under this new appropriation for the 1976-77 academic year, each of the medical and osteopathic schools that received support in the original program will receive a grant equal to one-fourth of the amount given in May of 1972, less any unexpended balance remaining from the original grants as of April 30, 1976.

Additional appropriations for the Dental Student Aid Program are not needed. The aid program for dental students did not get underway until the 1973-74 academic year, and has funds for 1976-77 already allocated under the original program.

The grants, as under the grants made in 1972, will be restricted to assisting women, minorities, and students from rural backgrounds. However, each school is given flexibility in determining the details of how its award is distributed. Schools are able to decide the balance between scholarships and loan funds which could be awarded to each student, so long as the award is consistent with the school's other student aid programs. This allows the schools to respond more effectively to those students who have special financial problems.

The
Robert Wood Johnson
Foundation
Program Summary

P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Program to Foster Training of New Health Practitioners

Association of Physician Assistant Programs -- I.D. #2485

$225,000 for a three-year period; Approved May 27, 1976

For further information contact: Dr. Donald Fisher, Executive Director
Association of Physician Assistant Programs
2120 L Street -- Suite 210
Washington, D.C. 20037
202/833-1280 or 1281

This grant provides continuing assistance to the Association of Physician Assistant Programs, the organization that represents institutions training these new health practitioners. With a three-year grant in 1973, the Association, along with the American Academy of Physicians Assistants, the PA membership organization, opened a joint national office in Washington, D.C. There a full-time staff responds to inquiries and compiles data on training, licensure, and practice locations of PAs. Before the national office was set up, these activities had largely been carried out on an ad hoc basis by officers and committees of the two groups.

The national office is now responding to about 5,000 general inquiries per month -- 2,000 by phone and 3,000 by mail. These include requests for information about the location of training programs, sources of student scholarship and loan support, physicians seeking a PA for their practice, and legislative staff seeking guidance on the licensing and utilization of PAs. In the past two years, the office has become the principal source of information for public and private agencies on the PA movement.

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With only a modest dues-paying membership to date, these activities have been supported largely by a mix of government and foundation grants. Thus, this outside support will continue to be necessary for the next several years as the organization builds its membership and develops income-producing services.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Program Summary

P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Development of Teaching Materials in Health

Association of Science-Technology Centers -- I.D. #2635

$475,440 for a two-year period; Approved December 16, 1976

For further information contact: Dr. Watson M. Laetsch, Director
Lawrence Hall of Science
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720
415/642-4193

This project continues Foundation support of the program at the Lawrence Hall of Science, a research center in science education at the University of California, Berkeley, to develop teaching materials in health for schoolroom use. The prototype materials have completed a one-year testing phase in 14 California schools, and where introduced in the fall of 1976 in about 24 school districts across the country. This national testing phase will involve over sixty schools and 6,000 children and will enable the Lawrence Hall staff to gauge the interests of a cross-section of teachers and students in the approach taken, the clarity of the materials, and the durability of the apparatus.

Description of the Project

Under a $307,071 grant in March 1974, prototype materials were developed in two units: Fitness and Interaction. Each unit consists of nine activities involving experiments and classroom discussions. In the

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Fitness unit, for example, students use stethoscopes to locate their hearts; count the number of beats per minute while standing, sitting, or following exercise; plot the time required for the pulse beat to return to normal levels; measure their lung capacity; and graph their respiration recovery rate following exercise. They learn that breathing, pulse, and heartbeat rates are among the vital signs doctors check when assessing a person's condition, and the importance of maintaining good performance levels.

In the Interaction unit, they measure their reaction time to light, sound, and touch stimuli; study peripheral vision; and learn how restricted vision affects their ability to function. Teacher guides, student work sheets, and inexpensive apparatus (such as stethoscopes and a battery-operated digital counter) are included in the instructional package.

From the preliminary trials with about 900 children in grades four through eight conducted last year, the evidence indicates both the children and the teachers benefit from the experiences provided. Interest was high and for many classrooms more time was being allocated to health activities than ever before. There is some evidence that the children experiencing HAP feel less apprehensive about contacting and talking with health professionals such as the school nurse. The children also understand more about themselves as a result of being actively involved in investigating their bodies.

The next step in this project is to develop and test four to six related teaching units. These will cover the Skin and Temperature, Growth and Development, Balance and Movement, and Decision Making. The completion of these units will complete this phase of the development work. During this period, the Lawrence Hall staff will monitor the acceptance and use of

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these new materials in school sites, revising the prototype materials as needed. In addition, plans for the publication and dissemination of the completed materials under the auspices of the Association of Science-Technology Centers will proceed.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Program Summary

P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Study of the Role of Ambulatory Care in
Health Care Management Training

Association of University Programs in Health
Administration -- I.D. #2821

$27,335 for a seven-month period; Approved May 27, 1976

For further information contact: Gary Filerman, Ph.D.
Association of University Programs
in Health Administration
One Dupont Circle
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/659-4354

This grant assists the Association of University Programs in Health Administration to set up a study group to examine the teaching of ambulatory care administration. The AUPHA is the professional organization for university-based training programs, and its study group will:

- Assess the need for educational programs in ambulatory care administration;
- Determine the extent to which AUPHA member programs teach ambulatory care in their training programs; and
- Develop a series of recommendations and a strategy for improving ambulatory care training.

The fifteen-member AUPHA study group includes directors of health management training programs, experienced ambulatory care managers, and representatives of a number of professional and trade associations, such as the American Group Practice Association and the National Association of Neighborhood Health Centers. Dr. Seth Goldsmith, Director of Columbia University's health administration training program, will lead the study group.

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The grant will support the Association's staff members, who will assemble the data and coordinate meetings of the study group; provide secretarial support; the use of consultants; travel and expenses for members of the study group; and administrative costs.

The Association believes that the study group's work can be completed within seven months. If successful, the Association will seek additional funds to start a program to strengthen its member institutions' ability to teach ambulatory care administration.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Program Summary

P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Publication of a Study of Federal Spending
on Health Care for the Poor

The Brookings Institution -- I.D. #3169

$48,960 for a one-year period; Approved December 16, 1976

For further information contact: Karen Davis, Ph.D.
Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/797-6130

This grant meets the costs of preparing and editing the final draft and publication expenses exclusive of printing and binding of a book reporting an analysis of the federal-state government role in financing and providing personal health services for the poor and disadvantaged. The study was prepared under an October, 1972 Foundation grant of $119,200.

Much of the study deals with the effects of the "Great Society" legislation enacted in the 1960's. Although the federal involvement in the personal care system has much earlier roots (the Children's Bureau in 1912; the Maternal and Infant Care Program, Title V, of the Social Security Act in 1935), substantial government involvement in personal encounter medicine - in contrast to public health measures - did not begin until the mid-1960's. In 1975, federal and state spending on health services

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totaled $46 billion, with three-fourths of this expediture going to programs for the poor, the elderly, crippled children, and such other disadvantaged groups as mothers and infants from low-income families.

The study was prepared by Karen Davis, Ph.D., an economist with The Brookings Institution. From the catacombs of federal and state reports, Dr. Davis provides solid statistical evidence that the health profile has made remarkable gains since 1965:

- Infant mortality rates are down from 24.7 per 1,000 live births to 16.5 by 1974.

- Age-adjusted death rates are down 10 percent.

- Eleven of the 15 leading causes of death are also down: heart disease by 15.6 percent; cerebrovascular disease by 18.1 percent.

- Annual per-person physician visits increased steadily, with the rate among low-income groups (5.9 percent) exceeding that of high-income groups (4.9 percent) - an historic reversal.

The study provides evidence that access to personal health care makes a difference to national health performance.

Dr. Davis' manuscript consists of seven chapters analyzing the genesis of contemporary federal-state involvement in personal health services; the gains in American health status; the benefits and shortcomings of the major public initiatives in health care, including Medicaid, Medicare, community health centers, and maternal and child health programs; and the policy challenges that lie ahead if such initiatives are to be more responsive to unmet needs at an acceptable public and private cost.

The
Robert Wood Johnson
Foundation
Program Summary

P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Program to Equip Physicians with Professional Management Skills for Group Practices

Group Health Foundation, I.D. #2107

$299,585 for a 3-year period; Approved March 25, 1976

For further information contact: Mr. Peter Brock
Project Director
Group Health Foundation
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/483-4012

This award supports the presentation of nine workshop sessions in management skills during the next three years for medical directors of prepaid group practices. Subjects to be covered in these workshops include the organizational structure of prepaid groups; physician reimbursement plans; physician recruitment and non-MD staffing; quality of care monitoring procedures; malpractice and professional liability; referral and backup arrangements with hospitals; reimbursement procedures and cost center analysis; and the policy role of health plan subscribers.

The workshops will be sponsored by the Group Health Foundation, which is the nonprofit educational arm of the Group Health Association of America, Inc. (GHAA), and the trade association of prepaid group practices. Its membership includes some of the oldest HMOs in this country, such as Kaiser-Permanente; Puget Sound in Seattle, Washington; and the Group Health Association in Washington, D.C. A number of smaller and newly

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developed HMOs have joined the GHAA in recent years in response to the federal government initiative to establish approximately 300 new HMOs across the country.

Each workshop sponsored by the GHAA will run for a 2-5 day period, and will, where feasible, be scheduled concurrently with the annual meetings of organizations such as the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, and the Group Health Institute. By coupling the workshop sessions with meetings of these professional associations, the GHAA hopes to maximize exposure of the program. About 100 doctors are expected to participate in the sessions annually. The training program will be led by a mix of medical directors from several established prepaid plans, and some of the newer ones, as well as medical directors from new plans that are still becoming established.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Program Summary

P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Community Hospital Ambulatory Care Program

Administered by the National Planning Association

For further information contact: James A. Block, M.D.
Director
Community Hospital Program
National Planning Association
1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

When this national program is fully operational later in 1977, approximately 50 community hospitals and their medical staffs will be receiving grant funds to assist them in establishing group medical practices providing primary care in medically underserved areas.

Each group practice is to include three or more full-time physicians offering around-the-clock basic medical care, ultimately for at least 15,000 people. Typically, a group will include a mix of family practitioners, internists or pediatricians, plus a full-time administrator skilled in group practice management. Groups also are being encouraged to employ associates from among such new health professions as nurse practitioners and physician's assistants.

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In a statement describing the program, Foundation President Dr. David E. Rogers noted that in many areas of the country individuals must increasingly obtain their general medical care by going to community hospital emergency rooms or outpatient departments:

"These facilities were not designed physically or administratively to provide general medical care of the kind commonly required by patients not requiring hospitalization. Needed is the kind of medical care which provides continuity for patients and is readily available without long waits. It is the kind of care that strives to prevent illnesses as well as treat immediate health problems.

"The support given through this program will help hospitals and their medical staffs establish group practices that offer patients the assurance that they will see their own physician or an associate who knows them and who can see them in the same setting each time. These groups will be able to offer general medical care to an entire family that simply can't be given in hospital emergency rooms or outpatient departments."

A fifteen-member Advisory Committee reviews applications with program staff members and participates in review visits to institiutions applying for funds. On the basis of this process, the Committee recommends hospitals for funding to the Foundation.

The program is formally titled the Community Hospital-Medical Staff Sponsored Primary Care Group Practice Program, and is administered for the

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Foundation by the National Planning Association, an independent, non-profit, non-partisan research organization in Washington, D.C.

The Foundation's grants, of up to $500,000 each, are payable over four years to meet start-up, operational costs of the group practices. In September 1974, 900 community hospitals and their staffs were invited to submit applications, and more than 200 did so. The selection process is being conducted on a state-by-state basis and will be concluded by mid-1977.

Attached is a list of institutions receiving grants to date followed by a roster of Advisory Committee members.

Participating Hospitals

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL PROGRAM

ARIZONA:	Memorial Hospital of Phoenix
ARKANSAS:	Crittenden Memorial Hospital, West Memphis
CALIFORNIA:	Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital
COLORADO:	Lutheran Hospital and Medical Center, Wheat Ridge
CONNECTICUT:	Griffin Hospital, Derby
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:	Hadley Memorial Hospital
HAWAII:	St. Francis Hospital, Honolulu
ILLINOIS:	Lutheran General Hospital, Park Ridge
KANSAS:	St. Francis Hospital, Topeka
MARYLAND:	Lutheran Hospital of Maryland, Baltimore County Mercy Hospital, Inc., Baltimore
MINNESOTA:	Bethesda Lutheran Medical Center, St. Paul
MISSOURI:	Lutheran Medical Center, St. Louis
MONTANA:	St. Vincent Hospital, Billings
NEW MEXICO:	Lovelace-Botaan Medical Center, Albuquerque
NEW YORK:	Charles S. Wilson Memorial Hospital, Johnson City
NO. CAROLINA:	Memorial Hospital of Alamance County, Burlington Watts Hospital, Durham
NO. DAKOTA:	St. Aloisius Hospital, Harvey
OHIO:	Lakewood Hospital
PENNSYLVANIA:	St. Joseph Hospital, Lancaster St. Margaret Memorial Hospital, Pittsburgh
SO. DAKOTA:	St. Luke's Hospital, Aberdeen
TENNESSEE:	Holston Valley Community Hospital, Kingsport
UTAH:	Holy Cross Hospital, Salt Lake City
VIRGINIA:	Richmond Memorial Hospital
WEST VIRGINIA:	Herbert J. Thomas Memorial Hospital, South Charleston

Program Advisory Committee

Community Hospital Program

Nathan J. Stark
Chairman of the Program Advisory Committee
Vice Chancellor for the Schools of Health Professions
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Len Hughes Andrus, M.D.
Chairman, Department of Family Medicine
University of California, Davis
Davis, California

Richard A. Berman
Assistant Dean and Associate Hospital Director
New York Hospital at Cornell Medical Center
New York, New York

James A. Block, M.D.
Director, Community Hospital Program
National Planning Association
Washington, D.C.

Walter I. Buchert, M.D.
Medical Director Emeritus
Geisinger Medical Center
Danville, Pennsylvania

The Honorable Virginia Connolly, R.N.
House of Representatives
State of Connecticut
West Simsbury, Connecticut

Seth B. Goldsmith, Sc.D.
Director, Graduate Program in
Health Services Administration
Columbia University, School of Public Health
New York, New York

Bernard P. Harrison
Director, Division of Medical Practice
American Medical Association
Chicago, Illinois

Cornelius Hopper, M.D.
Medical Director
John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

Robert Huntley, M.D.
Chairman, Department of Community
Health and International Health
School of Medicine
Georgetown University
Washington, D.C.

L. R. Jordan
President
Baptist Medical Centers
Birmingham, Alabama

Donald L. Madison, M.D.
Associate Professor of Medical
Care Organization
University of North Carolina,
School of Medicine
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Nora Piore
Adjunct Professor of Health Economics
Columbia University, Center for
Community Health Systems
New York, New York

Austin Ross
Administrator
Virginia Mason Hospital --
Mason Clinic
Seattle, Washington

Robert M. Sigmond
Executive Vice President
Albert Einstein Medical Center
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Lloyd B. Wescott
President, Board of Trustees
Hunterdon Medical Center
Flemington, New Jersey

The
Robert Wood Johnson
Foundation
Program Summary

P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Publication of an Analysis of Federal Expenditures in Health

National Planning Association - I.D. #2286

$87,852 for an eight month period; Approved March 25, 1976

For further information contact: Michael Koleda, Director
National Planning Association
1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/387-2300

This grant supports the publication and distribution of a new edition of a Chartbook analysis of federal health expenditures.

Foundation support in 1973 enabled the National Planning Association (NPA) to undertake the first comprehensive accounting of the concept, scope, and expenditure levels of the maze of federal government programs in the health field. The NPA study led to the publication of a two-volume analysis of federal government expenditures spanning the six-year period, 1969-1974. These volumes gave public and private-sector decision makers in hospitals, health science centers, local and state governments a source of accurate information on trends in federal expenditures and priorities in health. The new edition will appear in a more concise single volume, and cover the 1974-76 federal budget.

The Publication

Federal outlays totaled $32 billion in 1974 -- fully 12 per cent of the total federal budget, and 28 per cent of national health

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expenditures -- but the federal budget does not allow for an easy view of which agencies are spending the health dollar, and the priorities these expenditures reflect. Further, changes in expenditure levels from year to year in policy relevant categories are not easily developed nor are outlays adjusted to account for the dramatic inflation that has characterized the health sector in recent years. The NPA reports give figures in constant dollars (1969) and relate expenditures -- for example, heart-lung research -- to the size of the health problem.

The NPA's first two-volume analysis of federal expenditures in health -- a statistical report analyzing funding trends over a six-year period, and a chartbook summarizing the key findings -- presented a full description of federal health funding by major purpose and by agency. The one-volume follow-up report will be based on the statistical tables prepared for the earlier studies, and will be updated to include data through 1976. Charts in the new edition will be similar to the first showing federal spending in six functional areas: health research, manpower training, financing and provision of services, construction of health facilities, prevention and control of the health problems, and improving the organization and delivery of health care. In addition, the new Chartbook will categorize federal expenditures by the major determinants of health status: human biology, lifestyle, behavior, environment and the health care system.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program Summary

P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Analysis of Health Policy Issues

National Planning Association -- ID #2491

$159,469 for a one-year period; Approved July 22, 1976

For further information contact: Michael S. Koleda, Ph.D.
Project Director
National Planning Association
1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/387-2300

This grant continues support of the Center for Health Policy Studies of the National Planning Association (NPA), under the direction of Dr. Michael Koleda.

The grant is in two parts. The first part covers the costs of an ongoing analysis of health issues for the Foundation staff, under a program first funded in July, 1974. The second part of the grant enables the NPA staff to continue its monitoring and analysis of federal government expenditures for health.

Nature of NPA's assistance to the Foundation

The formulation of effective Foundation funding policies involves a mix of information about a problem, planning, and personal intuition. Critical to this decision-making process is factual information about a problem, means of solving it, and the costs and benefits of alternative

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approaches. Over the past year, the staff has called upon the NPA team frequently for assistance in compiling data on a number of issues important to our grantmaking. Under the continuing support, the Foundation staff will inform the NPA research staff of areas where data are needed, and both groups will jointly decide those areas which are most fruitful for study.

Under a previous Foundation grant, the NPA team compiled data on federal government health expenditures, and organized it in a way that for the first time provided a graphic assessment of changing priorities within government. With Foundation assistance, the NPA later published this analysis for theyears 1969-1974, and under a March, 1976 Foundation grant, plans to update this report through the 1976 fiscal year. Under the second part of the proposed grant, the NPA team will compile the data needed to complete the proposed chartbook on federal health expenditures in future years.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Program Summary

P.O. Box 2316
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Support for the Minority Medical Preceptorship Program

Student National Medical Association -- I.D. #2331

$201,299 over a one-year period; Approved October 21, 1976

For further information contact: Mr. Michael Bonner, Director (Silas Norman)
The Student National Medical Association
8144 Eastern Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20021
202/726-7267

This Foundation grant is in continuing support of the Student National Medical Association's (SNMA) preceptorship program, which is designed to provide minority medical students with experience in the problems encountered in a primary care practice. In addition, the funds will cover costs of two complementary components to the preceptorship program.

The Student National Medical Association was organized in 1964 to increase minority enrollments in medical school and to strengthen the academic performance of those enrolled. The Association currently has a membership of 3,200 minority medical students in 112 campus chapters, or about 90 per cent of minority medical student enrollment. The Association's programs are administered by a small, full-time staff headquartered in Washington, D.C.

Over the past five years, more than 300 students have participated in the preceptorship program -- approximately 200 of these were supported by the Foundation. Preliminary data show that approximately 80 per cent of those participating are now either in primary care residency programs or have begun practice in the primary care medical specialties.

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THE PROGRAM

The preceptorship program places third-year medical students in preceptorships with minority primary care practitioners. The preceptorship period lasts approximately 8 to 10 weeks, and provides students a first-hand experience in actual practice settings. They assist their supervising physicians in patient workups, history taking, and treatment of minor illnesses.

Students participating in the program are selected on the basis of satisfactory academic standing and their interest in primary care medical specialties. The preceptors, who are typically between 30 and 40 years of age, are affiliated with medical schools and practice in inner-city communities.

The SNMA supplements the preceptorship program during the academic year with a series of regional seminars and workshops on medical problems, which are particularly prevalent among minority groups and are of special interest to minority medical students. These include hypertension, heart disease and stroke, and major communicable diseases.

Students participating in the program have reported higher grade-point averages in their academic work, and appear to be more oriented toward careers in primary care. On the basis of the results of the preceptowship program during the past five years, the SNMA will add programs to provide minority students increased counseling and tutorial assistance. These additional efforts are designed to fill a gap that medical schools are unable to provide, due to a shortage of black faculty leaders, or have abandoned due to recent cutbacks in government support. The SNMA expects these new efforts to help students who cannot get into special summer programs, thus increasing the pool of talent available for the preceptorship program and a career in primary care.

January 17, 1877

Miss Jean Marie Hobson
Room 320
Harriet Tubman Hall
Cheyney State College
Cheyney, Penn. 19319

Dear Jean:

I hope this check will arrive in time for you.

Love,

Enclosure

Ralph A. Muoio
3801 Ingomar St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015

February 3, 1977

Councilman Jerry A. Moore, Jr.
Chairman
Committee on Transportation
and Environmental Affairs
Council of the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of the children and parents of Murch Elementary School I would like to express concern over proposals before your committee that would permit automobiles to make right turns on red lights.

During the current debate over the issue, there seems to be a singular lack of comment about the effects such a change would have on the safety of school children. We have analyzed the possibilities in light of present traffic conditions around our school and have concluded that all suggested versions of the plan involve some degree of additional hazard to the children. In addition, we believe that similar, if not greater, dangers face children at schools throughout the District of Columbia.

Murch is surrounded by three major arteries: Connecticut Avenue, Nebraska Avenue and Reno Road. In the past few years commuter traffic has increased appreciably. In the mornings our children have to thread their way through rush-hour traffic. The intersection of Reno Road and Nebraska Avenue is especially bad. Frequently no civilian crossing guard is on hand to help the children; there is virtually never a police officer. What it boils down to is that the safety of children as young as five years old is left in the hands of Safety Patrol youngsters, children often no more than nine or ten years old. Some points to consider:

-- The right-on-red rule in effect transforms a red light into a partial stop sign. Cars can turn right after coming to a full stop. Members of the Safety Patrol on duty at stop signs have traditionally held children back until automobiles have gone through, even though pedestrians technically have the right of way. In a right-on-red situation, the Safety Patrol would be faced with a dilemma: He could keep the children on the corner until no cars show up at the red light (at Reno and Nebraska

that literally could mean a wait of an hour), or he could violate the conservative safety doctrine that the Safety Patrol has built up over the years and send the children out into the street, not quite sure whether the cars will stay put. It's unfair to place that kind of responsibility on such a young child. It's unfair to put children walking to school in such jeopardy.

-- New York State this year adopted a right-on-red rule. The implementing legislation excluded New York City. Traffic safety experts recognize that in high density areas the plan just doesn't work. In a traffic context, the District of Columbia is more like a city than a state. The area around Murch Elementary School is decidedly urban.

-- The District of Columbia Division of the American Automobile Association has advised Police Chief Cullihane that it disagrees with the national AAA and opposes adoption of right-on-red law for Washington. It feels that the city is too congested for it to work properly and safely.

It has been argued by proponents of right-on-red that the nation would reap savings in gasoline by adoption of the rule. I suspect that the savings may not be as substantial as claimed, but even if they were, they are not worth the health or lives of our school children. Shouldn't we show as much concern for our own children as the commuting motorist?

If the Council decides that the District must have a right-on-red rule we urge you to incorporate a provision that excludes intersections in the vicinity of schools or in some other way assures the safety of young children.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph A. Muoio
President,
Murch Home and School
Association

RECEIVED

FEB 17 1977

Julius Hobson, Sr.
Councilmember-At-Large

Daniel Rapoport
3804 Jenifer St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015
February 15, 1977

Councilman Julius Hobson
Council of the District of Columbia
District Building
14th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Councilman Hobson:

The City Council has been asked to enact a so-called "right on red" traffic rule for the District. We have studied the situation around our school and have concluded that it would jeopardize the safety of our children. The same may well be true for the school children in your ward. The attached letter explains why.

Sincerely,

Daniel Rapoport

Daniel Rapoport
Murch Home and School
Association

P.S. On a personal note may I wish you the best of luck. I've been a longtime admirer of Julius Hobson & his own man.

February 28, 1977

Mr. Daniel Rapoport
3804 Jenifer Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015

Dear Mr. Rapoport:

Thank you for your letter concerning "right-turn-on-red" issue. As you are aware both Council-members John Wilson and Jerry A. Moore introduced separate bills calling for right turn on red which have been referred to the Committee on Transportation and Environmental Affairs.

The Committee is planning to consider this legislation early this spring. I will keep your views in mind when the Committee and the full Council consider the issue.

Sincerely,

Julius W. Hobson
Councilman at Large

March 8, 1977

Mr. John Risher
Corporation Counsel
Government of the District of Columbia
District Building
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Risher:

The General Counsel of the Council of the District of Columbia has advised the members of the Committee on Education, Recreation and Youth Affairs that we can legislatively address the duties of the Board of Education through such pending bills as Bill 2-3 "Educational Accountability Act of 1977" and Bill 2-19 "District of Columbia Cooperative Responsibility in Public Education Act of 1977". This opinion is in accord with an earlier opinion which he rendered on the Council's authority to legislate on issues of public education (October 7, 1975); the same conclusion was also reached by Arnold and Porter in a letter dated December 5, 1975.

The Board of Education has taken the position that these bills more properly fall within the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, and, if enacted, "violate the spirit and letter of the Charter of the District of Columbia."

I am providing you with copies of the aforementioned documents and ask that you review the Council's legislative authority in these matters. I request that you provide the Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs with your opinion within three (3) weeks so that we may immediately address these bills and other legislation which impact on the public schools.

Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman
Committee on Education, Recreation & Youth Affairs

cc: Councilmembers: William Spaulding, Willie Hardy, Chairman Sterling Tucker, Legislative Counsel Edward Webb

Enclosures

March 8, 1977

Mr. John Risher
Corporation Counsel
Government of the District of Columbia
District Building
Washington, D.C. 20004

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DRAFT

Pls retype and send asap

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Sincerely yours,

Julius W. Hobson
Chairman, Committee on Education, Recreation, and Youth Affairs

cc: Mr. William Spaulding
Mrs. Willie Hardy
Mr. Sterling Tucker
Mr. Edward Webb

~~Attachments~~ (4)
Enclosures

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

JULIUS W. HOBSON
Councilman at Large

March 8, 1977

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Corporation Counsel
Government of the District of Columbia
District Building
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Enclosures

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